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DRYS RESIST EVERY MOVE AGAINST LAW

Call on Patriotic Citizens to Help Combat Forces of Nullification

MARK ANNIVERSARY OF CONSTITUTION

Pledge Support to Hoover in Maintenance of Orderly Rule for Nation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The united prohibition organizations of the nation pledge themselves to closer coöperation and a combined effort on every front as a major result of the returns from primaries brought to the capital.

With neither wets nor drys in possession of a clear-cut victory in the widely separated contests over the country, the executive committee of the National Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, went on record in support of the dry law, of the President, and of all other officers devoting themselves "to the preservation of the Constitution and the maintenance of law and order."

The Eighteenth Amendment, the executive committee warned, is the only barrier standing between the states and the return of the saloon.

Although wet forces professed themselves jubilant over isolated victories, other political observers who are detached from either the wet or dry side pointed out that dry successes were also numerous and that in the conflicting forces now at play in the electorate, it is almost impossible in any one instance to interpret results as due to a single factor like prohibition.

Various Causes Involved

Economic unrest, idleness, resentment at the tariff, emotionalized discontent over such matters as the drought and the decline in farm prices all play their part in election returns, and frequently are the cause of defeat of former leaders and the return of new men to the capital.

In these instances the apparent gain in some localities of dry or wet representatives may have been influenced by prohibition or half a dozen other factors which cannot be accurately [illegible]

No greater confirmation of this can be had than the fact that neither of the two big parties, as a party, is expressing itself in any way on the wet-dry issue, but is leaving the matter wholly to separate localities. If any profound swing were taking place from dry to wet side, as

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Morrow Praised as He Ends Work Below Rio Grande

MEXICO CITY (AP)—A train twining northward Sept. 18 through the Mexican Cordillera carried Dwight W. Morrow, retiring Ambassador, toward his own country, where in November he will stand for election in New Jersey for a United States senatorial toga.

His three years of service below the Rio Grande ended, Mr. Morrow, who came to Mexico from a partnership in the Morgan banking enterprises, took home with him the official thanks of President Ortiz Rubio and Genaro Estrada, Foreign Secretary, and a warm farewell of the populace. Both lauded his work, detailed his accomplishments here, and expressed the hope that he soon would come back to Mexico.

"He has shown himself to be a great friend to Mexico," the President said.

The Foreign Secretary, asserting that before Mr. Morrow came; Mexico maintained toward the United States a "constant attitude of defense and unconfiding vigilance," commented: "Now there remains none of the troublesome problems which existed at the time of his arrival."

Mr. Morrow's last official act in Mexico was as dean of the diplomatic corps, when in company with other diplomats, the President and members of the Cabinet, he reviewed the massed colors of the Mexican Army as they marched past the golden-winged monument to independence on the beautiful Paseo de la Reforma. Tens of thousands watched the ceremony, which was the final act in Mexico's celebration of the 120th anniversary of the fight for independence.

Other thousands gathered at the Colonia Station to bid the Ambassador and Mrs. Morrow good-by. Among the crowd were statesmen, members of the American colony, business men, soldiers, and, uniquely, the football team of the Mexico City University, which gave a football cheer for Mr. Morrow as the train bearing his private car pulled out of the station.

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Cuba Blocks Increase of Judges in Court of International Justice

Greek Delegate Suggests Compromise—League Committees Hard at Work—Financial Assistance for Aggrieved States

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The committees of the eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations swung into full action on Sept. 18 with discussions upon reform of the World Court statutes, refugee work and economic and humanitarian activities.

Here in give-and-take round table discussions constructive propositions for the League's year will be hammered out. The revision of the World Court statutes furnished the keenest discussion at the first session of the legal committee, for the objections of the Cuban Government form a direct block in the way of the extension of the board of judges who must be elected by the present Assembly.

Cuba alone opposes the new provisions which raise the number of judges from 11 to 15 and insists on their residing at The Hague throughout the year. Nicholas Politis, and M. Ferrara, Cuba, engaged in a brisk passage at arms, when the former questioned Cuba's motive in blocking the action of all the other members.

Compromise however, hovered around the corner, upon the suggestion of M. Politis. Although the statute cannot come into effect immediately, an increased number of judges may be procured by electing four deputy judges in addition to the 11 full judges. Then when the new statute sets up a full bench of 15 judges, the four deputies will be transferred to their new status automatically. This compromise has not yet been adopted but it appears likely to furnish a temporary solution to the difficulty, until the objections of the Cuban Government are met by more far-reaching terms.

The sixth committee heard the report regarding the work of caring for Russian, Armenian, Assyrian, Assyro-Chaldean and Turkish refugees. It has been agreed to charge the Secretary-General with the political and legal protection of refugees while the humanitarian side of the work will be intrusted, as at present, to the high commissioner responsible to a governing body separate from the League.

The third committee is proceeding with the examination of a draft scheme of financial assistance to states which have been victims of aggression. It is expected that this treaty will secure the approval of the present Assembly, but several alternative drafts of various important clauses must be argued out between the interested governments. Sessions of the committees will not occupy the full attention of the Assembly until reports of their progress emerge into the full Assembly session.

WARNING VOICED ON COMPROMISES IN REICH RULE

Chancellor Advised Not to Listen to Coöperation With Fascisti

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The Frankfurter Zeitung seriously admonishes the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, not to waste too much time in establishing a sound majority basis for his Government.

This paper also implores the parties concerned not to resort to the old method of making their support dependent on the fulfillment of petty interests, a course which discredited parliamentarism in Germany in past years so heavily, and is cited as one of the reasons for the flight of voters to the National Socialists.

The Chancellor is also begged not to listen to a small group of Conservatives in the Government who under Col. Gottfried Treviranus want coöperation with the Fascisti instead of the Social Democrats.

If the Chancellor, who is a member of the Roman Catholic Party, and Dr. Otto Braun of the Social Democrat Party work closely together now, a serious situation may be averted, this paper writes.

Also the Koelnische Zeitung urges the utmost speed. Past emergency decrees are not satisfactory to straighten out the finances of the Reich, this paper declares, and the Government must look for new channels for money. Since taxes can scarcely be increased, short term loans are suggested, provided the banks are willing to give them.

Two incidents which have just occurred show better than many long dissertations what is strengthening the Fascist movement in this country which has so startled the world.

One is that the Federal Labor Court has just decreed that the introduction of short working hours for office clerks permits the managements to lower their salaries even if these are bound by tariffs.

At the same time the Reichstag supervisory committee, which sits when Parliament has dissolved, has just passed with the help of bourgeois votes a bill introduced by the Government abolishing the tax on capital revenues.

Growth of radicalism among the people is interpreted by many as an object lesson to the Allies of what will happen if the Treaty of Versailles and the Young plan are not revised.

Foreign Farm Labor Needed in France

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—While many other countries are finding it difficult to provide work for their own nationals the French Government is making special arrangements to enable farmers to employ foreign labor.

The Ministry of Agriculture, through its immigration service, announces that farmers requiring extra hands may employ Rumanian labor in accordance with an agreement recently concluded with that country. Some Rumanian workers are said to be willing to pay their own transportation to France. The wages offered depend on the nature of the work and the locality in which the farms are situated.

Rumanian laborers available for work in France include ox drivers, carters, shepherds, cowherds, ordinary farmhands and women who have had experience on dairy farms.

Large numbers of foreign agricultural workers are already employed in France, notably Italians in the south.

HOLLAND PLANS BIG OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS

Budget Calls for Expenditure of 165,000,000 Florins on Education

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—The Dutch state budget, introduced in the second Chamber, shows that big and constructive developments are in view, especially in public works.

Expenditure on education reaches the record amount of 165,000,000 florins (approximately $66,000,000), or 27 per cent of the total budget, while national defense requires about 100,000,000 florins, or 16½ per cent of the total. Construction of a great many new canals and locks in several provinces is contemplated involving a cost of over 10,000,000 florins.

The budget of the department of waterworks includes the further improvement of the waterway from Rotterdam to the sea, energetic preparation of the new waterway connecting Rotterdam with the Rhine, also improvement in the sea route called "Hell Gate" which is in the estuary of the river Scheldt leading up to Antwerp. The total cost of the last mentioned improvement is estimated at 2,500,000 florins. It is to provide a better fairway, thus eliminating cause of friction between the Dutch and the Belgians, the latter having often complained of the difficulties of shipping in Hell Gate. The Minister of Commerce and Industry announces the establishment in the near future of economic instruction for the middle classes which is to further commercial research work.

The budget shows estimated revenue at 603,000,000 florins, expenditure 612,000,000 florins, leaving a deficit of 9,000,000 florins, which, after the increase in excise duty on liquor and other measures, will be reduced to 2,000,000 florins. Dr. J. de Geer, Finance Minister, says that although lower revenues are expected in the future, there is no reason for excessive uneasiness and no increase in taxes is contemplated. On the contrary, he thinks the general price level must lead to lower taxes. The last six years' prosperity left a favorable balance on ordinary service of 300,000,000 florins.

DAM ON COLORADO NAMED FOR HOOVER

LAS VEGAS, Nev. (AP) — Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, on Sept. 17 formally inaugurated work on the $165,000,000 Boulder Dam, and announced the Colorado River project would be known as the Hoover Dam in honor of the President.

Announcement of a name to be attached to the huge engineering feat was made by Dr. Wilbur after he drove a spike of Nevada silver into a railroad tie. The railroad will be used to haul material to the site of the dam.

"I have the honor," he said, "to name this dam after a great engineer, who really started this greatest project of all time—the Hoover Dam."

Ringing blows resounded in the desolate desert seven miles from here as the cabinet member expertly pinned down a 90-pound rail upon the 22-mile branch of the Union Pacific line.

Officials from six Colorado River basin states — Nevada, California, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Wyoming—attended the ceremony.

Dr. Wilbur expressed belief the project would be paid for by the power it developed, but that of even more importance, the waters of the river would be "brought to the home and the field after the water has earned its way through the whirl of the dynamo."

SIERRA GROWTH INDICATED BY QUAKE SURVEY

Dissimilar Layers of Rock Found 40 Miles Deep Along Pacific

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP)—Indications that the Sierra Nevada Mountains still may be growing, and plans for the world's greatest suspension bridge across the Golden Gate at San Francisco were reported to the National Academy of Sciences here Sept. 18. The academy met west of the Mississippi River for the first time.

The probable secret of the Sierras cropped out in a report of the most complete earthquake survey yet made in the United States. It was given by Dr. Perry Byerly, seismologist of the University of California.

The survey disclosed presence of two dissimilar layers of rock nearly 40 miles deep underlying the southwestern coastal portion of the country.

Travel at Different Speeds

Eleven seismograph stations furnished the records, giving more observations from more sensitive instruments than were hitherto available in the United States. They indicated the quake of Nov. 30 started about 2½ miles below the surface.

They recorded eight sets of waves, all traveling at different speeds, the fastest more than five miles a second and the slowest slightly better than two miles. One set traveled 3.6 miles a second through an upper layer of rocks, called the "granitic," underlying the Sierra region to a depth of about 18 miles. Below the granite the fastest waves traveled through a layer of heavier material, thought possibly to be largely basaltic rock, estimated at about 21 miles thick.

Out under the near-by bottom of the Pacific Ocean, Dr. Byerly said, recently obtained quake records indicate a formation heavier than these two land layers combined.

Variance in Layers

"These values," he said, "would indicate the Pacific region is not in isostatic balance with the Sierra region—that is, the near-by floor of the Pacific may be heavier than that under the coastal mountains, with a resulting tendency to press the land made upward. This would indicate the Sierra may have still further to rise to balance the Pacific floor."

Recent engineering theory that makes a great Golden Gate bridge possible, spanning the sea entrance to San Francisco Bay, was explained by Charles Derleth Jr., dean of the college of engineering of the University of California. He is one of the board of consulting engineers for the project.

The bridge would cross the sea entrance to San Francisco Bay in a single span of 4200 feet, the longest ever attempted, 700 feet greater than the new Hudson River bridge span.

The new engineering, said Dr. Berleth, already has been used successfully in the Hudson River and the Philadelphia suspension bridges. It balances stresses between cables and trusses so less steel is used and millions of dollars saved.

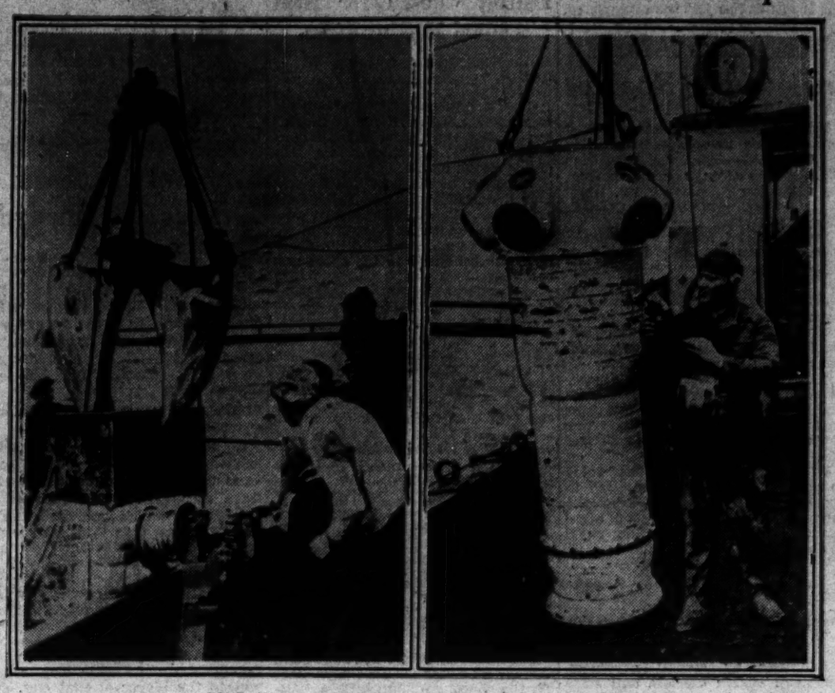
France Increases Defense Fund by 750,000,000 Francs

RAMBOUILLET, France (AP)—An increase of 750,000,000 francs, approximately $30,000,000, in France's defense budget was made known when the figures of Paul Reynaud, Minister of Finance, for the next year were handed to the Cabinet on Sept. 18.

While the economy orders of André Tardieu, Prime Minister, had been made effective and the Cabinet had approved the proposals at an over-all figure slightly under the current budget, the total of which is 50,100,000,000 francs (about $2,004,000,000), about 6,000,000,000 francs were pared off the estimates so that taxes might not have to be increased. The War, Navy and Air Ministries and other military departments were allowed 12,200,000,000 francs, nearly one-fourth of the budget. This is 750,000,000 francs more than present budget figures for defense.

In addition there will be available the large extra credits which already have been voted for a vast system of frontier defenses. The new budget system adopted last spring opens the fiscal year on April 1.

Treasure Is Clutched From the Jaws of the Deep



GOLD IN THE SEA WATER PROVES TO BE A FACT — Wide World

When the S. S. Egypt sank in the Bay of Biscay in May, 1922, with her load of several million dollars in gold, that appeared, at the time, to be the end of the ship and also of the tons of precious metal that she carried in her strong room. But this has proved not to be so. Deep sea divers of an Italian salvage company have been working for several months on the sunken ship, which was located after many trials and a long and difficult search, and salvage operations have proceeded to the point where the captain's safe has been raised to the deck of the salvage ship. The safe, seen in the upper left-hand picture, just as it is emerging from its long resting place fathoms deep on the ocean's floor, contains the key to the strong room in which the gold is stored. At the right is shown Alberto Gianni, chief diver, standing beside the observation shell which is lowered to the submerged wreck the better to view the surroundings which are in pitch black darkness. It is planned to raise the treasure room by means of pontoons.

Enterprise Wins and Cup Stays in U. S.

American Yacht Takes All Four Races in Series With Shamrock V

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—The America's Cup will remain in the United States.

The Enterprise, defending the famous trophy for the New York Yacht Club flashed across the finish line in [illegible] the fourth consecutive race from the British challenger, Shamrock V.

The Enterprise took the first race by a 2 minutes 52 seconds margin and the second race by 9 minutes and 34 seconds. She took the third race when a broken mainsail halyard put the Shamrock out of commission. The series goes to the winner of the first four races out of seven.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NEWPORT, R. I.—Under clear skies and with a light westerly breeze rippling lower Narragansett Bay, the two contenders for the America's Cup, emblematic of fourscore years of yachting championship of the world, hoisted sail Sept. 18 for their fourth race.

The third race, the day before, had come to a sudden conclusion when the mainsail halyard of the Shamrock V, the British challenger, broke, 42 minutes after the race had begun. The Enterprise, American defender of the trophy, was forced to finish the race under the rules. She crossed the line for her third consecutive victory a trifle over two hours after the start.

Light-hearted and still smiling in the face of the three defeats, Sir Thomas Lipton looked on from the deck of the Erin as his challenger and the rival crew made ready. Whether the Shamrock would come to the line for the start of the crucial contest displaying the splendid form which marked her participation in the third race up to the time of the mishap which forced her to withdraw, was the question which carried the spectators to the line in anticipation of the most thrilling race in the series.

That the big green sloop which carries the colors of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club—the blue flag with the red hand of Ulster on a white shield—found the brisk sou'wester more to her liking than the listless breezes of the first two contests became evi-

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Dashing Bicyclists of '85 Gathering for Reminiscence on Halcyon Flings

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—William Gillette, actor-playwright, will leave his castle and personally operated railroad at Hadlyme, Conn., on Sept. 20 to attend the forty-fifth annual reunion of the "old guard" of the Hartford Wheel Club at East Hampton, Conn.

During the years he was making his first successes in "Esmeralda," "The Professor" and "The Private Secretary," Mr. Gillette was an ardent and daring wheelman. Few riders, it has been said, were ever more nimble in springing to horse than was Mr. Gillette in leaping to the saddle of his 62-inch steed.

The bicycle he rode 45 years ago was a "light roadster" model, with an extremely high, graceful front wheel, tangent spokes and curved handlebars. On it, the young actor was known for his proficiency in doing tricks and coasting, and coasting in the eighties was much more hazardous than it is today on our low-wheel safety bicycles with their pneumatic tires which skim over well-paved highways.

The Hartford Wheel Club was organized in 1885, when Mr. Gillette was dividing his time between bicycling and acting. This year's gathering will bring to East Hampton, to hear Mr. Gillette's reminiscences of his cycling days, noted wheelmen from various parts of New England, the South and the far West.

Dr. Walter G. Kendall of Boston, Mass., the original "Wheeling Around the Hub" bicyclist, is expected to be there. So is George M. Hendee, the Springfield (Mass.) boy who "upset the world" when the Springfield meets were the American derbies; Fred Atwater, a bicycle racer in the eighties and former mayor of Bridgeport, Conn.; W. J. Morgan of Newark, N. J., who brought the first team of English track men to America; and A. Kennedy Child of Hartford. These are among the enthusiastic members of the club who never miss a reunion.

Jugoslav Newspapers Partially Unmuzzled

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Belgrade, Jugoslavia

THE Jugoslav censorship lid has been slightly lifted. The Government officially announces that in the future objective criticism of the acts and behavior of state officials will be permitted.

This removes representatives of the Administration from the sacrosanct position held until now and places them under the control of public opinion probably as a first step toward free discussion of public affairs.

VICTORY CERTAIN IF DRYS VOTE, DAVIS DECLARES

Butler's Nomination Cited as Evidence of Strong Prohibition Sentiment

Expressing gratification at the outcome of the Massachusetts primaries, Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, predicted Sept. 18 a victory for the Baby Volstead Act in November if the thousands of dry supporters who refrained from voting in the primaries awake to the importance of registering their opinion in the election.

"Almost without exception, in contests between wets and drys in the state primary, the drys won," he declared. "We look forward with confidence to the election, realizing that mutiplied thousands of dry voters who constitute our reserve strength and seldom vote in the primaries, may be depended upon to be at the polls on Nov. 4 to insure the election of dry candidates," Mr. Davis declared.

Referring particularly to the nomination of William M. Butler and Gov. Frank G. Allen, Mr. Davis said that it was especially gratifying "to know that the standard bearers of the Republican Party in Massachusetts are men who have already declared their purpose to uphold President Hoover in his endeavor to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment and to secure for the nation increased social benefits from this policy of dealing with the liquor question."

The question of the referendum on the repeal of the state enforcement law, Mr. Davis continued, is one which is "outside of all parties, which relates to good citizenship and common sense, and which will be responded to by thousands in both parties.

"There is a large reserve vote in support of observance and respect for the law of the land," he said, "which did not express itself in the primaries, but will march resolutely out on election day and show that Massachusetts is for the maintenance of the law.

"All our past experience in Massachusetts indicates that this great reserve vote, when it actually gets to the polls, records itself on the dry side," Mr. Davis declared.

Ralph J. Houghton, assistant superintendent of the League, pointed to the surprisingly good showing made by Mr. Butler in Boston, a supposed wet stronghold, as "evidence that Massachusetts is far from being as wet as certain organizations would make it appear."

VAN ORMAN NAMED VICTOR

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Aeronautic Association announced Sept. 18 that Ward T. Van Orman of Akron, O., won this year's Gordon Bennett balloon cup race by piloting his Goodyear VIII 542 miles.

New Regimes Recognized in the Americas

Most of World Accepts Argentina, Peru and Bolivia in Fold

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—American envoys in Buenos Aires, La Paz and Lima on Sept. 18, recognized the governments of Argentina, Bolivia and Peru.

While stating that the wholesale [illegible] new policy, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, revealed that the United States had been concerned lest revolutionary outbreaks in Latin-America might interfere with economic recovery there from the world-wide trade depression.

Added to other states that had already recognized the Argentine Government, Robert W. Bliss, United States Ambassador at Buenos Aires, informed the State Department that formal recognition has now come from Sweden, Italy, the Vatican State, Norway, Denmark, France and Spain. Great Britain, it was learned, does not consider that its recognition lapsed in the upheaval that overthrew President Irigoyen and has so informed the Argentine Government.

In making his statement, Mr. Stimson said: "I have deemed it wise to act promptly in this matter in order that in the present economic situation our delay may not embarrass the people of these friendly countries in re-establishing their normal intercourse with the rest of the world."

He again emphasized that American recognition of revolutionary governments breaks no precedent with past policies in South America. Where recognition has been refused, it has been based on special considerations arising from treaties to which the United States is either a party or to which it has given approval. The latter case applies to the five Central American countries.

LONDON (AP)—The British Ambassador to Argentina was authorized Sept. 18 to inform the Provisional Government of Argentina that diplomatic relations between the two countries will remain as before the recent revolution.

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Belgian Government announced Sept. 18 that it had decided to recognize the new Argentine Government and also to continue with the new Peruvian Government the official relations it had maintained with the previous administrations of that country.

HAVANA (AP)—The Cuban Government Sept. 17 recognized the new régimes in Peru, Bolivia and Argentina.

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The new Argentine Government was recognized by Austria Sept. 17.

LIMA (AP) — The Government announced Sept. 18 that Great Britain, Spain and Cuba have recognized the military junta.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP)—The Costa Rican Government Sept. 17 recognized the military junta now ruling Peru.

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP)—Foreign Minister Santos announced Sept. 18 that the Colombian Government had formally recognized the new governments of Argentina, Peru and Bolivia.

Uriburu Government Acts to Mend Financial Fences

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The new Argentine Government Sept. 17 went further into the campaign to restore

(Continued on Page 12, Column 8)

CANADA GETS WORLD'S EAR ABOUT TARIFF

United States, England, France Seek Way to Make Adjustment

FLEXIBLE PROVISION MAY AID WASHINGTON

Hoover as Well as London and Paris Hope to Escape Entering War of Reprisals

The United States and Canada made independent moves Sept. 18 to readjust the bricks in the tariff walls which are being built on both sides of the Canadian border.

The reorganized United States Tariff Commission began a preliminary study of some method by which a few of the bricks erected by the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act can be toppled without raising too much dust. The Administration hopes that the flexible provision of the tariff may ease the impost on some Canadian products. Even with 50 per cent flexibility, however, United States tariff changes are found to be closely limited.

Meanwhile Canada, where the first masonry of a new tariff wall has just been laid, moved to prevent "dumping" of foreign products within her borders. The House of Commons at Ottawa adopted an anti-dumping amendment to the Customs Act which has been referred to the Senate for final action.

Both London and Paris are watching the Canadian tariff changes with interest and, in a measure, with some uneasiness.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — With economists of the Department of Commerce already studying the effect of the preliminary revision of Canadian tariff rates on American exports, the reorganized Tariff Commission under Henry P. Fletcher, chairman, was rushing preliminary inquiries that may result in rate reductions to mollify Canadian resentment against the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act.

Both countries have refrained from saying that new rates are directed against each other, but there is general belief here that the new Canadian rates are a direct answer to the tariff wall raised by the last session of Congress against imports from Canada, best customer of the United States.

The task of conducting 35 separate investigations to determine whether or not 83 rates contained in the new tariff law shall be changed, has been taken up by the new Tariff Commission, many of the rates affecting Canadian imports. The groundwork for the studies was laid by the old commission, and the belief is expressed by Edgar B. Broussard, former chairman of the body and member of the new commission, that with preliminary work already completed, recommendations on a number of rates can be laid on President Hoover's desk before Congress reconvenes in December. This will be before Canada takes up the general revision of its tariff law to which the changes in approximately 130 articles, announced Sept. 16, are preliminary.

Officials Decline to Comment

Officials declined to comment on the Canadian tariff changes which, among other things, impose a duty of 2½ cents a gallon on gasoline, of which the United States exported 13,761,930 gallons last year. Informally, officials were frank to say, however, that they held only moderate hope that operation of the flexible clause of the Smoot-Hawley Act would clear away resentment which by all accounts is felt in the Dominion over the Washington rates.

Canada is in a strategic position, it is pointed out, since it normally imports about $1,000,000,000 worth of American goods and sells the United States only about half that amount.

On the other hand, some of the rates imposed by the Hawley-Smoot Act against Canada are of a drastic nature, which the flexible provision may reduce with consequent soothing of irritation on the northern border. Under the flexible tariff clause, the commission can recommend changes up to 50 per cent in a given commodity, "to equalize competitive conditions," such equalization to be based on a study of comparative production costs in the two countries. This limit leaves the commission and the President considerable latitude, but hardly enough to secure an all-round reduction of rates such as would be required to lower the Hawley-Smoot rates to previous levels.

Protest Duty on Shingles

One item in particular dispute has been the tariff on Canadian shingles, hitherto entering duty free. Cost of production on these is about the same in Canada and the United States, and Canadians have urged that the duty is an unnecessary protective measure. This is the type of case where the flexible clause might be used effectively, it is believed. Mr. Hoover has been represented in some circles as eager to use the flexible provision to correct proved inequalities.

The first test of the provision will come when the initial recommendation by the commission is laid on the desk of the President. Alfred Dennis, one of the former commissioners, just reappointed, points out in a statement here that in 10 years' experience with the commission, it made only 45 tariff changes under its previous flexible clause, only five of which were reductions, and all of which were unimportant. Any such record as this by the new commission would carry simil

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MAYOR SALTER GIVES VIEWS ON ENGLISH PRESS

Thinks American Papers May Strive Too Much for Advertising

Following a review of field events at Franklin Park staged particularly for the benefit of the English tercentenary guests Sept. 18, Mayor Reuben Salter of Boston, Eng., and his party were taken by motor to Magnolia where they spent the greater portion of the day cruising about the North Shore on the yacht Carib owned by Thomas J. A. Johnson, official host for the City of Boston.

At 4 p. m. the party was to return to Boston to prepare for the banquet to be extended by Mayor James M. Curley in honor of the visitors at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Mayor Curley will preside and Gov. Frank G. Allen is scheduled to speak. The English visitors have all been asked to make brief addresses.

Mayor Salter wondered if American newspapers with all their great displays of advertising and brilliant headlines and their large volume of news exerted as great an influence in molding public opinion as their English contemporaries did.

"I wonder," he said, "if the public really reads more than a fraction of your newspapers. There is so much to read—so many pages of material. In England the average number of pages is 16. Yet the circulations of the large English papers run over 1,000,000, some to 2,000,000. Your papers are full of advertisements. Ours run mostly to news. Sixteen pages is as much as the reading folks can assimilate at a time.

"Newspaper advertising rates are higher in England than here because the circulations are larger and the expense of publishing is higher. In England we spend enormous sums boosting circulation, while you do the same in trying to increase advertising. I have noticed that there are considerably more local newspapers in England than in America."

At the Printing House Craftsmen's dinner Sept. 17, Mayor Salter made a plea that England be given generous terms by America in settling its war debt to this country. In this way, he said, England's industrial problems will be solved more quickly.

With W. W. Lufkin, Collector of the Port, as guide, the Mayor and his party were taken to the Custom House tower, Sept. 17, for a view of Boston and its harbor.

Women's Clubs Buy Reservation Tract

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Club women of the State will attend the dedication on Oct. 9 of a forest and wild-life reservation that has just been purchased by the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, consisting of a tract near Petersham, which at present consists of 550 acres. Through the exercise of options the tract is likely to include 1000 acres eventually.

A nucleus of the purchase fund was some $1800 secured by western Massachusetts women's clubs from the sale of a reservaton in Woronoco, near Westfield, which it became necessary to abandon owing to the closing of a highway incidental to development of the Springfield water supply system. The sum was turned over to the state federation as a testimonial of esteem of the club women for Mrs. Arthur Devens Potter of Greenfield and Mrs. Azel A. Packard of this city, both of whom have served as federation presidents. Contributions have been received from clubs throughout the State and the fund for purchase of the 550 acres has just been completed.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Fossils Are Found in Canadian Rockies

Fossils which are expected to shed new light on theories pertaining to the Middle Cambrian era, have been brought back in large quantities from the Canadian Rockies by Dr. Percy E. Raymond, professor of paleontology in Harvard University.

Dr. Raymond and his associates, Henry C. Stetson and William E. Scheville, placed particular emphasis on obtaining material with impressions of soft parts retained. The collection included jellyfish, crustaceans and worms of various sorts, which according to paleontologists existed some 500,000,000 years ago.

When Dr. Raymond and his party reached Burgess Pass, British Columbia, where they obtained the greater part of their collection, the snow was found to have drifted 10 to 20 feet deep in places.

In order to reach the strata of value to paleontology, it was necessary to spend a week in clearing away the snow and blasting some 20 feet of overburden before actual collecting could be done.

Legion to Radiocast Speeches and Songs

Addresses by several governors, American Legion officials, and state and city executives will be radiocast over 76 stations Sept. 18 in a program sponsored by the 1930 American Legion National Convention Corporation.

Faneuil Hall will be the center of local radiocasts, it is announced, but contributions will be made from eight other cities. Legion songs, concerts by leading bands and radio artists from New York, Chicago, Washington, Portland, Ore., Portland, Me., and Dallas, Tex., will augment the program. Chief among the noted concert artists heard will be Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink and Reginald Werrenrath.

The Governors who will speak are A. W. Norblad of Oregon, Dan Moody of Texas, Doyle E. Carlton of Florida, William T. Gardiner of Maine, Frank G. Allen of Massachusetts. Fred E. Sterling, Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, and the mayors of Boston and San Francisco are also numbered among the speakers.

CONGREGATIONALISTS MEET

MIDDLEBURY, Vt. (AP)—Prof. Kirsley Mather of Harvard University and the Rev. Raymond Calkins of Cambridge, Mass., gave the first of a series of lectures here Sept. 17 at the Vermont Congregational convocation.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston: exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, foot of Revere Street, until 10, admission 25 cents; Pageant of Boston, Playstead, Franklin Park, 8; talking film, "Three Centuries of Massachusetts," Old South Meeting House, 8:30; fourth concert of series contributed to the Tercentenary by the I. O. O. F., Charles River Esplanade, 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Mayor Curley's Dinner to Lord Mayor of Boston, England, ballroom and foyer, 7:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"Sweet Adeline," 8:15.
Wilbur—Jane Cowl in "Twelfth Night," 8:20.
Majestic—"Bird in Hand," 8:25.
Shubert—"Princess Charming," 8:20.
Copley—"Shooting Shadows," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Tercentenary celebrations. Boston: Exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, 10 to 10; concert, 101st Veterans Band, Tercentenary Tribune, Boston Common, 12 to 2; original Massachusetts Bay Colony Charter on exhibition, Archives Division, Room 438, State House, 9 to 5; talking film, "Three Centuries of Massachusetts," Old South Meeting House, 2:30 and 4; Mayor Salter on motor trip to Plymouth; reproduction of old Colonial Room, Paine Furniture Company, corner St. James Avenue and Arlington St.; Salem: Pioneers' Village, settlers' dwellings of 1630 reproduced in detail, Forest Park; Colonial House at Pequot Mills; House of the Seven Gables open to visitors; rare merchant marine collection, Peabody Museum.

Museum of Fine Arts: Tapestries, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: City of Boston's breakfast to Representatives of Japan, State Suite, 8:45.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open daily from 10 to 5 except Monday when the Museum is closed Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Dutch East Indian textiles; French illustrated books of the Eighteenth Century, lent by William A. Sargent; American silver; church services and domestic pieces; etchings and engravings by Winslow Homer, given by Edward Jackson Holmes and lent by W. G. R. Allen. Loan collection of 100 Colonial portraits, through Sept. 21.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.—Exhibits in honor of Boston Week: old dolls and furniture, American history exhibit; Paul Revere's house in model; children's model of log house of first settler in Boston, and new doll and furniture exhibit of recent acquisitions. Current exhibits of fall fruits, flowers. Saturday, Sept. 20, at 3, summer experiences as told by young naturalists.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water colors; loan exhibition of tapestries; memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; French paintings, drawings and prints. Special exhibition of objects found by the expeditions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kirkuk, Irak. Through Oct. 31.

Casson Galleries—Paintings by American Artists.

Doll & Richards—Prints, including complete collections of views of Boston, by Sears Gallagher, W. Harry Smith, Gustav von Colln and Clair Leighton.

Grace Horne's Gallery—Miscellaneous exhibit.

Myles Standish Galleries—Summer exhibit.

Schervee Studios—Etchings and engravings. Summer exhibit.

Exhibition of work by students and faculty of the Benedicta School of Art, 476 Boylston Street, through Sunday, Sept. 28, daily 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Open to the public without charge.

For Other Exhibitions See Monday's Monitor

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MASONS RE-ELECT ABBOTT GRAND COMMANDER

Detroit Chosen for Next Annual Meeting of Supreme Council

Closing in ceremonial form with the organization of the "Chain of Union," the annual meeting of the Supreme Council, 33d degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of the Northern Jurisdiction, concluded seven days of intensive activities in the Hotel Statler, Boston, Sept. 18, after having conferred the degree on 74 brethren, re-elected officers, and considered many measures beneficial to the Craft and to society.

For the third time Leon M. Abbott of Boston was chosen Sovereign Grand Commander, the highest office of the highest Masonic body. Other officers of the Supreme Council, all of whom—with the exception of William M. Sweet of Providence who was chosen to fill the unexpired term of the treasurer, Arthur G. Pollard of Lowell—had filled their offices previously, were elected as follows:

Frederic B. Stevens, Detroit, grand lieutenant commander; Harry C. Walker, New York, grand master of state; Leroy A. Goddard, grand treasurer general; Charles H. Spilman, grand secretary general; John S. Wallace, grand master general of ceremonies; Andrew D. Agnew, grand marshal general; Charles D. Heald, grand standard bearer; Charles M. Gerdenier, grand captain of the guard; Harry P. Ballard, grand assistant master of ceremonies; Frederick W. Hamilton, grand prior; Allan M. Wilson, assistant grand prior; Axel F. Johnson, marshal of the camp; Joseph E. McAdams, John E. Sweeney, William K. Williamson, marshals of the camp.

The installing officer was Capt. John Cowles, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction. Appointive officers, chosen by Grand Commander Abbott, were Charles M. Kirk as grand organist; George W. Chester, grand senechal, and Elmer B. Young, assistant grand seneschal.

Detroit was selected as the scene of the next annual meeting of the Supreme Council, while Boston will again be host to the Illustrious Brethren and Princes and their ladies in 1933.

Maine Analyzes Potato Marketing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—As a practical method of aiding Maine farmers in procuring the best market prices for their potatoes, the Maine Development Commission is sponsoring for the second year a survey of methods of growing, handling and marketing Aroostook County potatoes.

Malcolm R. Hersey of the division of markets of the Maine Department of Agriculture is working for the commission in making the survey again this year, and has established his headquarters at Presque Isle, where to date he has compiled reports on 84 fields and warehouses.

The value of the work is apparent when it is realized that one-half of the Maine farmer's cash income comes from his potato crop. The State produces yearly between 35,000,000 and 50,000,000 bushels. Market preferences and the premiums paid for quality are what interest the commission in their attempt to aid the farmer in getting the top price for his product.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY STARTS 295TH YEAR

With the registration Sept. 18 of the first year class at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard ushered in its 295th year. Registration for freshmen in Harvard College begins Sept. 19, and the first year men in the Engineering School and the Medical School will register at the same time.

The various other departments of the university begin their registration on Sept. 20 or 22, and the enrollment of students will be brought to a close in all departments on the latter date. In 1929-30 the enrollment in all departments of the university totaled 8312 and it is expected that the figures for the current year will be above 8000.

VERMONT REPUBLICANS MEET

RUTLAND, Vt. (AP)—The Vermont Republican State Committee met here Sept. 17, and decided that the state convention would be held at Montpelier, Oct. 7. Benjamin Williams of Proctor was temporary chairman and Mrs. Charles Daniels of Grafton secretary.

LINDBERGHS LEAVE MAINE

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh stopped for half an hour at Worcester Airport Sept. 17 to refuel. They were on their way, airport attendants said, from North Haven, Me., the Dwight W. Morrow summer home, to Englewood, N. J. They had spent the week-end in Maine.

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New York's Building Rate Shows Growth

THE daily rate of building in the metropolitan area of New York during the first 10 days of September was higher than the rate for September last year, according to latest reports.

The rate was $2,870,400 a business day compared with $2,310,700 for 1929. Residential building was 46 per cent of the whole. A firmer trend has developed in prices of building materials.

'Ancients' Unlock 50-Year Old Records

A comprehensive glance into customs, habits and ideals of a half century ago was afforded those who attended the dinner of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company at the armory in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Sept. 17, when a copper-sheathed box containing relics and records, sealed up in 1880, was opened and its contents examined.

No less interesting was the ceremony of returning the original contents to the box and including with them documents and mementoes of today, all of which were sealed up to await the year 1980 when, in accordance with a mandate of the "Ancients," the box once more will be opened.

The dinner and ceremonies followed the participation of the military organization in Boston's tercentenary parade. It was attended by some 250 members, with Jabez H. Mountain Deputy Mayor of Boston, Eng., representing the Mayor of that city, and Mayor James M. Curley as the representative of Boston, Mass.

Among the communications for the Ancients 50 years hence inclosed in the box were letters from Frank G. Allen, Governor; Mayor Curley and Capt. Francis C. Cummings, commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Capt. Jacob Pottier, former commander, was the recipient of a medal, presented by the organization in recognition of his 50 years of service.

NEW HAVEN ORDERS 10 ELECTRIC ENGINES

Ten electric passenger locomotives have been ordered by the New York New Haven & Hartford Railroad at a cost of nearly $2,000,000. These locomotives will be used in passenger service in and out of the Grand Central Terminal at New York, and for hauling heavy trains in and out of the Pennsylvania Station via the Hell Gate Bridge route.

Each locomotive is equipped with six twin motors averaging 3600 horsepower. They are designed to haul a train of 15 80-ton Pullman cars at maximum speed. Delivery is expected about June, 1931.

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MANY REGIONS SEND CATTLE TO EASTERN FAIR

Seven States and Quebec Are Represented at Springfield

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Live-stock exhibits claim a large measure of attention at the Eastern States Exposition. In the first Ayrshire class 23 animals were entered by nine exhibitors from seven states and the province of Quebec, competing for a purse of $870. The first prize went to Wendover Farm of Bernardville, N. J., on its bull calf, Wendover Coast Guard. Alta Crest farms of Spencer, Mass., took the second, third and fifth prizes.

In the Guernsey division D. W. Gurnett of Kingston, R. I., took the senior and grand champion awards on Imported Nellie's Diadem 5th. This was his first year here as an exhibitor. The J. C. Penney trophy for the best Guernsey milch cow went to Locust Grove Dairies of New Jersey. The show of Holsteins was especially fine and Elmwood Farm of Deerfield, Ill., was a prominent winner. In the Hereford classes Z. M. Crane of Windsor, Mass. won the senior and grand champion awards on Windsor Brae 36th. In the Percheron horse group the grand championship prize was won by Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Nearly 150 women editors and others interested in home economics gathered in the New England village Sept. 17 and heard an address by Mrs. James J. Storrow on the composition and aims of this group of buildings, and a huge cake was cut in observance of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary. A chicken pie dinner was served in the kitchen of the old church. Guests on this occasion came from as far away as Nashville, Tenn.

Sea, Rail, Air Lines of Boston Compiled

Forty steamship lines are listed as offering ocean freight service from Boston to more than 130 foreign ports of call, and 15 steamship companies have sailings from Boston to 38 American ports, according to a 32-page pamphlet on the shipping and air services of Boston, issued Sept. 16 by the Boston Port Authority and the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Each service is described in detail in the pamphlet, by a listing of the ports of call for each line, the points to which through bills of lading are issued, freight and passenger facilities, and the loading berths.

Five air transportation lines are named which furnish direct air travel to seven American airports from Boston and connect with air and steamship lines to various ports of the United States and many foreign countries. A section is devoted to import services and the Anglicized and native names of foreign ports and countries.

A pier directory and map of Boston harbor is included in the pamphlet, which is a complete directory of ocean and freight services of Boston, compiled by Edmond P. Bemis, commercial agent of the bureau, aided by Capt. George P. Lord, marine superintendent of the Boston Port Authority. Copies of the pamphlet are available at the offices of the Boston Port Authority in the Custom House.

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Forest Fire Pact Signed by States

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Apparently effective measures for prevention of a repetition of forest fires along the Connecticut-Rhode Island border have been agreed upon by representatives of the two states.

Rhode Island's Commissioner of Agriculture, Harry R. Lewis, says that hereafter, in the matter of forest fires, "there will be no state line."

Heavy wooded areas along the boundary in each state have been burned over repeatedly because fire fighters on one side of the line were able to subdue flames in "their territory," but did not take the responsibility of crossing the line or notifying fire fighters on the other side of the imminence of danger. Within the next 24 hours, as a rule, an unsubdued fire would recross the line and break out again.

In Rhode Island the towns pay fire fighters and the State pays half the expense to the towns. In Connecticut the State pays the forest wardens and their men and the towns reimburse the State for one-half the expense.

Mr. Lewis, Leon D. Andrews, Commissioner of Forestry, and Archie W. Hurford of the State Forestry Bureau, representing Rhode Island, have held the first of a series of conferences with Austin F. Hawes, Chief Forester, and C. H. Lathrop, Chief Fire Warden, representing Connecticut. They fixed a policy by which the two states will share financially the cost of keeping fire fighters at work. Each party to the conference will bring to town authorities in their respective states the arrangements agreed upon by the conference.

FENN WITHDRAWS

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP) — Representative E. Hart Fenn Sept. 17 announced his withdrawal from the Congressional contest in the first district, leaving Col. Clarence W. Seymour, of West Hartford, apparently assured of the nomination at the Republican Congressional Convention this month.

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DRY SENTIMENT OF G. O. P. SEEN IN PRIMARY VOTES

Butler-Allen Victory Taken as Indication of Party Stand in State

In the nomination of William M. Butler for the United States Senate over Eben S. Draper by more than 7600, the leaders of the drys see the determination of the majority of the Republican voters in Massachusetts to make of first importance as a party issue the fight for the maintenance of prohibition.

The fact that Gov. Frank G. Allen, who had last January outspokenly declared himself as the champion of the "Baby Volstead Act" in his annual address to the Legislature, and who in the primaries Sept. 16 received more than 200,000 more votes than his only opponent, is taken as additional indication of the plain dry intent on the part of the great majority of active Republicans.

Taking up the challenge of the Republicans, the Democrats, in their nomination of Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg for the United States Senate and of Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, who have both expressed themselves as opposed to prohibition, have made it plain that the great majority of their party would, so far as Massachusetts is concerned, make it wet.

The drys of the Republican Party have early let it be known that they will not yield an inch of the ground gained and that the preservation of the "Baby Volstead Act" as well as the election of the entire state ticket will be fought for determinedly.

The outcome of the primaries indicates that the campaign against the Democrats, which will terminate Nov. 4 at the polls, will be fought on a wet and dry issue. Any interjection of party planks at the state Republican convention to be held later in Boston which would tend to weaken the manifest intent of the majority to have Massachusetts Republicanism dry, will be frowned upon by a great majority of the delegates.

With the exception of the contest for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer, the ticket announced Sept. 17 as nominated, stands. In the case of the eight-led contest for State Treasurer, final, though unofficial, figures indicate that Fred J. Burrell of Medford a former State Treasurer, was nominated. Mr. Burrell received 59,534 votes; Charles L. Burrill of Boston, also a former State Treasurer, received 57,278 votes, while Russell D. Chase of Longmeadow was third in the contest with 56,942.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly cooler tonight; gentle westerly winds becoming variable Friday.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly cooler in northeastern Massachusetts tonight; gentle to moderate westerly winds becoming variable Friday.

Northern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly cooler tonight; gentle to moderate westerly winds becoming variable Friday.

Official Temperatures

	9 a.m. Sept.18	Max. Sept.17		9 a.m. Sept.18	Max. Sept.17
Albany	64	82	Memphis	66	84
Atlantic City	68	80	Montreal	58	..
Boston	68	86	Nantucket	66	78
Buffalo	58	68	New Orleans	68	74
Calgary	40	..	New York	64	82
Charleston	70	88	Philadelphia	62	86
Chicago	54	72	Pittsburgh	56	78
Denver	62	82	Portland, Me.	54	82
Des Moines	56	82	Portland, Ore.	62	82
Eastport	62	68	San Francisco	62	70
Galveston	68	90	St. Louis	62	80
Hatteras	80	86	St. Paul	50	68
Helena	54	82	Seattle	52	78
Jacksonville	76	88	Tampa	78	90
Kansas City	66	82	Washington	64	88
Los Angeles	60	90			

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 3:20 p. m., Friday 9:04 a. m.
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Australia for Closer Imperial Ties

'Lonely Outpost' Demands Secure Trade Routes

Kingship Issue Is Involved in Parley

*In view of the opening of the British Imperial Conference in London, Sept. 30—a conference second only to the Assembly of the League of Nations in bringing together representatives of diverse races from all parts of the globe—*THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is publishing a series of 15 articles discussing "The British Empire of 1930," its composition, problems, and opportunities.*

These articles supply a basis of general information from which the proceedings of the conference may be viewed with understanding. The contributors are leading authorities on the subject.

In the following article, sixth of the series, Sir Harrison Moore sums up Australia's peculiar point of view in regard to the coming discussions.

By SIR W. HARRISON MOORE

Formerly Professor of Law in the University of Melbourne. Author of "The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia" and Other Standard Works.

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The part of each member of the British Commonwealth in the political system is determined by certain fundamental factors in its geographical situation, its contact with foreign countries, the composition of its people, its economic interests, and the history of its self-government. Australia, as a "lonely outpost of Western civilization in a profoundly alien sea" stands in marked contrast to Canada.

Canada has throughout its history had an international contact through its vicinity to the United States; it was inevitable that the development of its self-government should demand the conduct of international relations as forming a part of its everyday life. Australia, without any such immediate contact with any foreign country, has concentrated upon the importance of retaining within its unquestioned "domestic jurisdiction," and excluding from the sphere of international relations, those matters which it deemed vital.

This has been Australian policy in London, Paris, and Geneva. While other Dominions have been agitated about the formal expression of constitutional equality, its application in appropriate forms, and have been manifesting their international personality in establishing and receiving legations and in maintaining permanent officers at Geneva, Australia—and like it New Zealand—has been unconcerned in constitutional theories and has set itself to strengthen its relations with London so as to make consultation real and effective as a means to coöperation.

Importance of Communications

Its interest in sea communications, the great trade routes and the pivotal points of naval strategy is shown by the maintenance of a naval force which, though small, is substantial; and by the active interest of the Australian Government in such matters as the Singapore base, the status of Egypt and the security of the Suez Canal.

The economic policy of the Nationalist-Country Parties Coalition Ministry of Stanley M. Bruce from 1923 was one for the promotion of migration and development as part of a complementary system in which Great Britain and Australia each had its part.

It involved preference to British manufactures, but it looked for an increased recognition of this in substantial preference in the British markets. Borrowing by Commonwealth and states was coordinated under an Australian Loan Council with a moderative control. Development was brought under the control of an expert commission free of political influence. The operation and effect of the tariff was subjected to a comprehensive survey by a group of economists.

Government Apprehensive

There were signs that the Commonwealth Government was becoming anxious. An Economic Commission was brought from England in 1928 to make a survey of economic conditions and tendencies, and the Government made arrangements for the establishment of a permanent bureau of economic research.

With succession to power of a Labor Party, based on the industrial unions, came an increased tendency to confine politics to industrial and economic relations, and to oversimplify those relations as direct issues between the employing class and organized labor.

When the new Ministry took office in October, 1929, the general decline in world prices had fallen with staggering effect on the Australian staple exports of wool, wheat and minerals. Depression had already become crisis. Stringent credit, unemployment, the fall in values of land and of stocks and shares were in active operation. The most embarrassing feature of the situation was the state of the public finances, and the difficulty of finding money in London to meet the obligations of the Australian Governments.

Plans for Retrenchment

Labor unions contend that times of adversity are preëminently those in which Labor needs the protection of laws; insists on the importance of maintaining the purchasing power of the people; and demands that unemployment shall be met by shorter hours, but with undiminished pay. The policy of the Commonwealth Government was to amend the Industrial Arbitration Act in accordance with the demands of organized labor; to combat unemployment by the stimulus of an increased tariff; to extend the system of government aid to export industries. In order to insure uniformity of policy by getting rid of legal limitations on the federal authority, full power was to be sought for the Commonwealth Parliament to alter the constitution without referendum.

So far as the policy required legislation, it was checked by the fact that the Labor Party had not a majority in the Senate. That chamber rejected the bills for the alteration of the constitution and a bill for a government guarantee of a minimum price for wheat. The new arbitration bill is threatened with a similar fate, and a bill establishing a Commonwealth Reserve Bank to operate alongside the existing Commonwealth Bank, watched with suspicion as affording facilities for the political manipulation of credit has been sent to a committee.

A Question of Kingship

In the welter of politics, industry, and finance, therefore, ministers can have had little time for consideration of the matters that await them at Geneva and London, and the Parliamentary interest in external affairs has been even more perfunctory than usual. In claiming that the Governor-General should now be appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Government, and in putting forward the name of the distinguished Australian who now fills the office of Chief Justice, the Commonwealth Ministry has, however, raised a question which involves in effect the significance of the Kingship in the Dominions, and of the "common allegiance to the Crown." This is an addition to the matters in the report of the experts' committee on the arrangements for giving formal effect to the constitutional bases declared in 1926. This experts' committee sat in London late in 1929, and its report was published in February of this year. The Commonwealth Government laid it before Parliament without expressing any opinion. Obviously the recommendations of the report will be among the chief matters before the Imperial Conference.

On the importance attached to the outward and visible signs of autonomy, Mr. Scullin and his colleagues from Australia will be more in line with the Mackenzie King Government of Canada, the Herzog Government of South Africa, and the Irish Free State Government, than was the Bruce Government which was in office in Australia during the Imperial Conference of 1926.

Well Disposed to MacDonald

It must not be overlooked that the new Commonwealth Ministry is markedly Irish and (Roman) Catholic in constitution, and that this element is conspicuous in the direction of industrial unions and the organizations of the Labor Party. While this fact does not indicate any intimacy with the Cosgrave Government of the Free State, they bring certain temperamental and traditional elements into the Imperial Conference.

On the other hand, a certain sympathetic relation between the Labor Governments of Great Britain and Australia, will make each of them anxious to avoid arousing serious political difficulties for the other. The suspicious attitude of Labor toward the influences which London society may bring to bear on visiting Australian ministers will be somewhat mitigated, and both governments will be aware that there are vigilant eyes watching them for signs of the indifference to the Empire, with which Labor has been reproached both in Great Britain and in Australia. It is even possible that each may desire to show some signal success in constructive effort.

During their former term of office, Labor ministers in Great Britain were emphatic in declaring that relations must be put upon a more workable basis, and with Mr. Thomas again at the Dominions Office, more is likely to be heard of this. The common Labor designation may not prevent sharp differences in policy, and a British Labor Government has a less sentimental attitude toward the Dominions than has the Conservative Party.

Tariffs Resented

The renunciation of the migration agreement by the Commonwealth Government was probably in the interests of Great Britain and the Commonwealth alike, but the miscarriage of the scheme was a disappointment to a British Government in search of escape from unemployment. The successive Australian tariffs are more serious and have caused much bitterness in Great Britain and in foreign countries. The arrangements necessary in view of the Australian financial position belong primarily to the relations of the Australian Government with the City of London rather than to the Imperial Conference; but the favored conditions which Treasury regulations have accorded to Dominion loans as trustee investments in Great Britain, connect the British Government with the subject. The discussion of Empire Trade presents peculiar difficulties in face of erratic opinion in the Conservative and Labor Parties in Great Britain, and Australian conditions are unfavorable to long term policy in trade arrangements.

The Naval Treaty of London will require some agreement between Great Britain and the Dominions as to the istribution among them of the burden of maintaining the allotted tonnage. The defense economies already made by Australia were, so far as is known, made without consultation with the British Government and have apparently no relation to the actual provisions of the treaty, though they may express a feeling of confidence inspired by the naval conference.

At League Assembly

The program of the Assembly of the League of Nations this year is so important that it is unfortunate that Mr. Scullin, if able to be present at all, will reach Geneva only at the end of September. Two matters are so far matters of major foreign policy as to demand careful consideration in common by the delegations of the British Commonwealth—the strengthening of the hands of the Council for preventing untoward incidents during conciliatory consideration, and the proposals for amending the Covenant. The latter makes a vital change by imposing on members of the League the obligation to carry out a unanimous recommendation of the Council, and requiring the Council, in default, to propose suitable measures to give it effect. It thus raises the question of sanctions in some form or other.

The other amendments for adopting the Covenant's qualified restraint of war to the prohibition of war in the Pact of Paris extend, legally at any rate, the occasions for the application of the sanctions of Article 16.

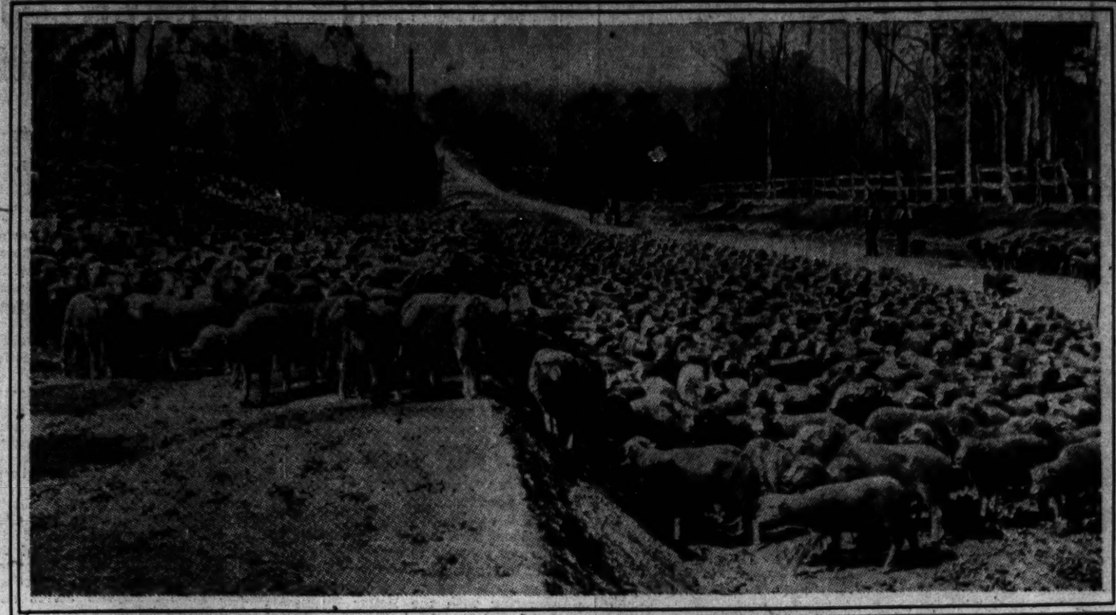
Australian Governments, like other Dominion Governments, have been nervous about obligations to apply sanctions, and in this respect the present Australian government is not likely to differ from its predecessors. At the recent naval conference the Commonwealth representative opposed any further commitments to sanctions, even by way of interpretation, and this attitude is hardly likely to be changed at Geneva. Consideration may lead the members of the British Commonwealth to some such policy as is suggested in the June number of the round table—that the commitments involved in the proposed alterations of the Covenant should be postponed or made dependent upon a further advance toward disarmament.

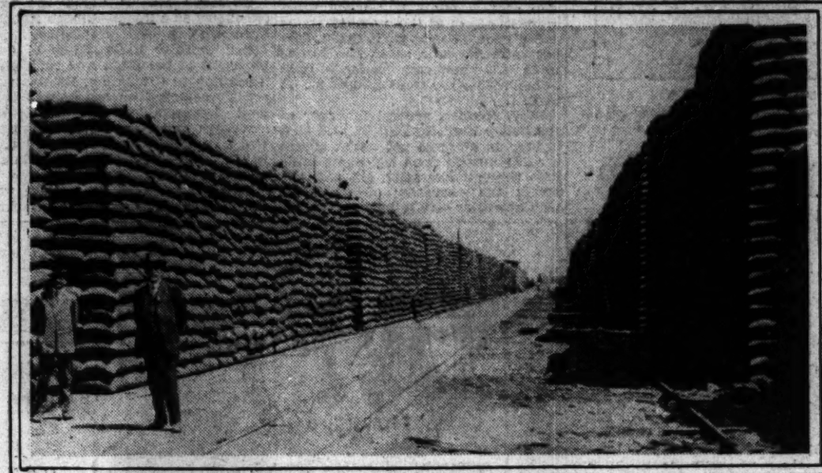
Breaking With Traditions

The measures which the Imperial Conference of 1930 will take, in order to give effect to the theories of 1926, will break with some of the established traditions, and may affect the significance of others. In these circumstances active coöperation in a larger society, and that in a manner which engages the interest not of governments alone, but of the community, is a matter of more than material welfare to Australia.

The importance of the British Empire is something greater even than the safety and culture of its members. Geneva is sometimes impatient of the difficulties attending the composition and relations of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and apt to wonder whether those relations may not be a hindrance to the fullest coöperation in the League of Nations. Such a feeling is apt to become more conscious at a time when the Empire is beset with troubles, political and economic. The League represents a remarkable advance in international relations. As yet, however, stability in the European or world order is something on which it rests, rather than something it secures. Any widespread belief that the British Empire had become the sick man of the family of nations would mark the rapid loss of the restraints and the discipline of the last ten years. The break-up or serious disintegration of the British Empire would present situations in every continent and every ocean which would be far too great a strain on Pact or Covenant, and on which the vital interests and ambitions of nations would fling themselves in conflict. One of the strongest convictions that the writer bears away from Geneva experience and the study of international relations today, is that the sound health of the British Empire is, and for long must be a principal condition of the sound health of the League, and of world peace.

A World of Wool and Wheat Deployed Over Australian Landscape





Upper (Kerry & Co., Sydney)—Battalions of Sheep Nibble Their Way Through Long Trek in New South Wales.

Lower—Wheat Walls, Like Impregnable Ramparts, Awaiting Shipment at Fremantle in Western Australia.

Tariff, Not Legal Status, Interests Australia, Says Leading Statesman

By J. G. LATHAM

Leader of Opposition in the Commonwealth House of Representatives

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANBERRA, Australia—The British Empire is daily achieving the almost impossible feat of reconciling unity of the whole with self-government of the parts. In Australia we make all our own laws according to our own ideas, of the necessities of our own community. It is the task of statesmanship to see that the exercising of powers so extensive does not provoke or conflict with the rights of other parts of the Empire, or create difficulties for the Empire as a whole in relation to other nations.

This remarkable system of government depends upon a realization of common interests, and above all, upon mutual good will.

One of the most important factors in preserving these conditions has been the Imperial Conference. The Imperial Conference has no legal status. It is a purely consultative body. It seems to fit in with no legal system—but it works.

The Imperial Conference will meet again in October of this year. The principal subjects of discussion will be the constitutional relations of the self-governing parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the important problem of their economic relations. The people of Australia have little direct interest of an active kind in proposals for giving legal form to constitutional conventions. Australia has nothing to complain of from the constitutional point of view in the present system.

Australia has, however, a very active interest indeed in the economic problems which will confront the conference. Australia gives extensive tariff preference to Britain, and Britain gives valuable preference to Australia in such commodities as sugar, wine and dried fruits. Australia is profoundly interested in the maintenance of such preferences and in their extension wherever possible. This subject is complicated by the fact that recently it has to some extent entered into party politics in Great Britain. It is hoped, however, that recognition of the mutual interests of various parts of the Empire will lead to a solution of the problems which present themselves.

Australia is also anxious to maintain the friendly relations which at present exist between her people and the people of other countries. We will welcome any increase of trade from Australia to the United States. At present Australia is a very good customer of America, and we would like to see the United States making more extensive purchases of the products which Australia is able to supply.

The Commissioner-General for Australia in New York is at all times desirous to give information which may be of assistance to citizens of the United States, and it is hoped that his work will pave the way for still closer relations between the Commonwealth of Australia and the great Republic of the United States of America.

MAINE WOMEN'S CLUBS MEET

RANGELEY, Me.—The Maine Federation of Women's Clubs opened its annual meeting here Sept. 17, with Mrs. Edna A. Hutchins of Corinna, president, in the chair. The opening session was taken up largely with reports of department chairmen.

French Aid Sought by Williamsburg, Va.

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—French families whose ancestors took part in the American Revolution are being asked to help in rebuilding Williamsburg, Va. It is hoped that by going through old letters and family papers they may find descriptions of the American town as it existed in Washington's day, which will be helpful to those now engaged in restoring the historic spot to its Revolutionary aspect.

Williamsburg served as base for the French forces under Lafayette and Rochambeau. The house of the president of William and Mary College built on the site of an earlier building used as a hospital for French troops, which was destroyed by fire and reconstructed according to the personal order of Louis XVI, is the only building in the United States built at the expense of the King of France.

French official archives are being ransacked for documents which would assist in restoring the Virginia town and private archives are expected to afford useful information. Research is being promoted by Warrington Dawson, special attaché at the American Embassy, Paris.

VERMONT SCHOOL OPENS

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—The University of Vermont opened its 140th year here Sept. 17. The freshman class of 350 was about the average size.

SUCCOTASH
Cook corn, lima and string beans with salt pork. Before serving season with
LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

ROOM AND BATH
12.50 to 17.50 Weekly
Transient $2.50 and $3 daily
The place to live smartly with economy . . . 630 single rooms with private bath . . . Popular price restaurant . . . Luxurious reception rooms . . . Roof garden.
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A Distinguished New Hotel
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GOLF COURSE
Complete Tee-Zee plans with instructions with 30 holes to select from.
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"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home. Devoted to Public Service."

For all SILKS use the new
CARBONA
Grease Absorbent
POWDER
REMOVES GREASE SPOTS WITHOUT LEAVING A "RING"
Most silks are now "weighted" or "loaded" with foreign substances to make them appear of better quality. Liquid cleaners dissolve this "weighting" or "loading," and this causes "rings" on Silks. We have therefore created Carbona Grease Absorbent Powder for use on Silks only. This Powder will not affect "weighting" or "loading" in any way—it absorbs Grease Spots instead of dissolving them, and no "rings" can result from its use on Silks.
For all other Fabrics use Carbona Cleaning Fluid
20c size Cans at Drug Stores

Calgary—the Commercial Centre of Alberta
THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD
Established 1883. A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency.
"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

Humanitarians Everywhere
Help abolish vivisection by joining Cleveland Anti-Vivisection Society, Inc., 516 Fidelity Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. Membership dues from $1 up.

The Tribune
WINNIPEG
"Its remarkable growth in recent years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."
"The Tribune aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home. Devoted to Public Service."

Ciphers
On which side of the decimal point will your ciphers be, say 3 years hence?
$.0001
or
$1000.
All it takes to put them on the side that counts is 86 cents a day—a weekly deposit of $5.99. Such is the power of interest compounding at 4½% from day of deposit to that day of days—the day you feel the thrill of your first thousand! Start! Now!
Bank by mail, if you prefer Write for Booklet. 3.DM
Central SAVINGS BANK
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4th Avenue at 14th Street
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Several hundred varieties of Roses, including many novelties, recent introductions, and rare varieties, together with hundreds of older favorites, await an invitation to move to your garden this fall.

We invite your attention to Mrs. G. A. van Rossem, Lady Margaret Stewart, President Herbert Hoover, Everest, and Etoile de Hollande in Hybrid Teas; Thelma, pink Climber; and Arrillaga, Hybrid Perpetual.
"ROSES . . . BY BOBBINK & ATKINS"
describes and prices all these Roses. Comments are given on their merits and demerits. All are classified to make selection easy. A copy will be mailed to those who intend to plant Roses, providing you mention the Monitor.
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Sherwin-Williams Paints
are suited to all weather conditions
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Whatever your paint requirement may be, there is a Sherwin-Williams finish suited to it. The Sherwin-Williams dealer, "Paint Headquarters" in your vicinity will gladly show you the correct finish for any surface—in actual colors. Be sure to see him. The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Largest manufacturers of Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, Enamel for Homes, Large Buildings—Industry.
For a master job engage a good painter

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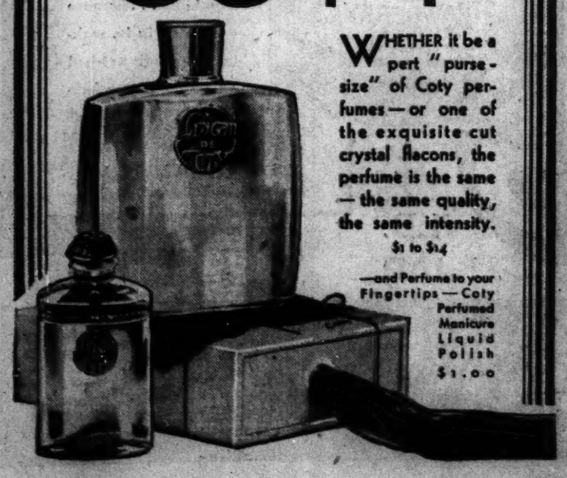
WHETHER it be a pert "purse-size" of Coty perfumes—or one of the exquisite cut crystal flacons, the perfume is the same—the same quality, the same intensity.
$1 to $14
—and Perfume to your Fingertips—Coty Perfumed Manicure Liquid Polish $1.00

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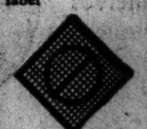
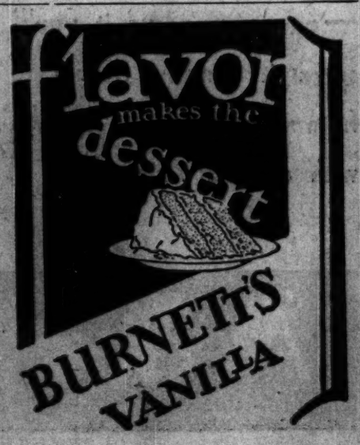

on your pantry shelf marks you as a person of discriminating taste. There is no substitute for the best.


The Christian Science Benevolent Association Sanatorium
The Sanatorium is open not only to members of The Mother Church and its branches but to non-members who are seeking healing through spiritual means as taught in Christian Science. Its hospitality is likewise extended to Christian Scientists and others who find that they need spiritual recuperation. Nurses are available for regular or occasional service.
For application blanks and information, address
The Christian Science Benevolent Association
206 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts

'WIRE-TAPPING' CASE SHELVED BY NYE BOARD

Mrs. McCormick's Gift to Civic League Scanned by Committee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Although the subject of wire-tapping and espionage had been dismissed from the hearing by members of the Senate committee investigating Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick's primary campaign expenditures here, it was brought up again by one of the committee's witnesses, this time by way of photographs.

The committee listened while T. Barney Thompson, publisher of the Rockford Daily Republic, told, step by step, of tests he had made less than a week ago to make certain that Mrs. McCormick's telephone wire had been tapped. The committee inspected photographs showing the tap, and the shack to which it led.

"An interesting exhibit of opposition to Mrs. McCormick," commented Clarence C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington. "But why do you attribute it to this committee?"

Members of the committee, which is headed by Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, were emphatic in their denunciation of wire-tapping and shadowing. Mr. Nye concluded, however, that further investigation of the wire-tapping in question was not pertinent to the case in hand.

For similar reasons, refusal was written to Oscar E. Carlstrom, Attorney-General of Illinois, and personal counsel for Mrs. McCormick, who had asked to appear before the committee with information about the alleged telephone eavesdropping. A letter signed by all of the committee present except Roscoe E. Patterson (R.), Missouri, told Mr. Carlstrom the proof he had to offer did not concern anyone in any way connected with the committee, and was therefore irrelevant.

The committee questioned witnesses about Mrs. McCormick's connection with the Rockford Republic and with the Civic League, a Chicago organization to which she contributed. Mr. Thompson testified that the Republican nominee had bought a controlling interest in the newspaper he publishes just as an act of "good sportsmanship" when it was being forced to the wall by competition.

He said he was under strict orders from her not to make it her personal organ. She had even given instructions to have no editorials on her campaign. Since she became financially interested the circulation of the paper had been doubled, Mr. Thompson said, but he denied that this had any political significance.

An examination of the budget of the Civic League, to which Mrs. McCormick furnished $3000, revealed interesting facts as to how the money of the organization was spent. A previous hearing had indicated that distribution of milk to babies of the poor was one of its chief objects. Miss Naomi McAllister, called to the stand to explain the activities of the league which she directs, said that out of a budget of nearly $8000 for the eight months previous to the primary, $178.31 was spent on milk. Other items, such as rent, salaries, social functions, etc., loomed big.

The league, she said, would be continued after the election, for what she said was its main purpose, encouraging young people to take an interest in civics.

DRYS RESIST EVERY MOVE AGAINST LAW

(Continued from Page 1)

claimed by wet leaders, the national parties would be quick to express themselves on the matter, it is declared here.

"On this 17th day of September, the 143d anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States by the fathers who drafted it," the executive committee of the dry groups declared, "we congratulate the country on the maintenance of the Charter of Liberty against assaults from without and attacks from within.

"Believing in the success of national prohibition, so completely proved by the blessings it has brought to the American people that our most bitter opponents dare not advocate the restoration of the saloon, we declare our purpose to resist to the last every effort to repeal the amendment by which the liquor traffic is outlawed—the sure bulwark that blocks the way to the return of the saloon.

"Protesting against nullification of the Constitution by repeal of legislation, state and national, which supports the amendment, and denouncing law violation as a means of restoring the drink traffic, we call upon the patriotic citizens to join with us in our refusal to surrender to those enemies of the Constitution, who by these means, seek its destruction."

"We pledge ourselves anew to the President of the United States and all other officers who, in accordance with their solemn oaths of office, devote themselves to the preservation of the Constitution and the maintenance of law and order."

MORROW CRITICIZED FOR WET 'PLATFORM'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The charge that Dwight W. Morrow, Republican candidate for election as United States Senator from New Jersey, copied the anti-prohibition stand of Alfred E. Smith, when he was Democratic candidate for President in 1928 was made by Alexander Simpson, Democratic candidate for Senator, speaking before the New Jersey State Federation of Labor here on Sept. 16.

"It is significant that, while the Democratic Party has always been against prohibition, Morrow, who is held out as a great power, was silent on the topic ever since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment until Wall Street began to groom him for the Presidency," Mr. Simpson said. "He then suddenly discovered that prohibition was wrong and took Al Smith's platform, had it revamped and gave it to the voters, where it was hailed by the press as the work of a Christopher Columbus in statesmanship. While the Democratic Party is wet in principle, Morrow is wet to win."

Drilled American Colonials

BARON FREDERICK WILLIAM VON STEUBEN
Noted Prussian Soldier Gave of His Military Skill to General Washington and Congress Conferred Appropriate Honors Upon Him

STEUBEN STAMP RECALLS HELP TO COLONISTS

Volunteered Services to Congress in Crisis of Revolutionary War

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The special two-cent stamps commemorating the 200th anniversary of the birth of Gen. Baron von Steuben, who aided in organizing the Colonial armies during the Revolutionary War, were put on sale at New York Sept. 18, and the Post Office Department will immediately ship supplies to other offices.

Baron Frederick William Augustus Henry Ferdinand von Steuben was born at Magdeburg, Prussia, Nov. 15, 1730. Reared in the rigorous military school of Frederick the Great, he took part in many battles, attracting the attention of that famous monarch. In 1777 he was persuaded by the Count of St. Germain, then French Minister of War, to go to the assistance of the American colonies.

Arriving at Portsmouth, N. H., on Dec. 1, he volunteered his services to Congress. In March 1778 he began drilling the inexperienced soldiers at Valley Forge, and in May was made Inspector-General or drill master.

In 1780 he was placed in command of the district of Virginia, superseded in command by the Marquis La Fayette in 1781, and later took part in the siege of Yorktown. After the war he retired to Steubenville, N. Y.

Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York gave him grants of land for his service, and Congress passed a vote of thanks and presented to him a gold-hilted sword in 1784. Later it granted a pension of $2400 a year to him.

WILMINGTON PLANTS RE-EMPLOY WORKERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—Local industrialists have reached the conclusion that the tide of depression has turned and that the country is getting busy again. Simultaneously reports indicate renewed activity in some of the plants here. The Harlan plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company is recalling men who were laid off several months ago, and it has been said there are sufficient contracts booked to keep the plant busy throughout the fall and winter months. The company has ordered for 30 steel barges cars for the Reading and the Erie railroads.

Pusey & Jones Company report that it has work on the books and under way to keep the plant going full steam throughout the fall, winter and spring, and has the expectation of enough new contracts to require an enlargement of its force of workers.

BRIBERY COMBATED BY NEW YORK FIRMS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A campaign to combat commercial bribery, the giving of tips and presents to buyers and servants to effect sales, has been undertaken by 16 business organizations cooperating with the Better Business Bureau of New York City. The first step of this effort was made when representatives of these organizations called upon Thomas C. T. Crain, District Attorney, and asked him to enforce the new law against such bribery. This law went into effect on Sept. 1.

H. J. Kenner, general manager of the Better Business Bureau, said that bribery in business not only imposes a costly burden upon legitimate business through lost sales, but also destroys the character of employees who accept or give bribes.

LA FOLLETTE'S VICTORY IS LAID TO TRADE DROP

Wisconsin Voters Blamed Regular Republicans for Recession

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Employment lack and the recession in industrial conditions are regarded as a big factor in the nomination in the Republican primary, Sept. 16, of Philip F. La Follette, second son of the late Robert M. La Follette, as the Progressive candidate for Governor.

The La Follette victory eliminates Gov. Walter J. Kohler, regular Republican, who was asking reelection on his record as a reorganizer of the State's government, and makes control of Wisconsin politics by the La Follette family complete.

The nomination of Mr. La Follette, who is only 33, is equivalent to election, and assures that two of the major offices within the gift of the people of Wisconsin will be held by the sons of the founder of La Folletteism. Robert M. La Follette Jr. is now United States Senator.

Governor Kohler urged his own candidacy as a liberal-minded Republican who, himself an industrialist, hoped to solve the problem of employment in the State and contribute a solution to the nation. He was vigorously attacked on the ground that he had been allied with the Hoover campaign in Wisconsin, which promised prosperity and had not delivered it. Therefore, they argued, he should not be given another chance.

This argument seems to have won the industrial centers. Milwaukee, which two years ago gave Governor Kohler a majority of 22,000, turned to Mr. La Follette, largely through a reversal of vote by the workingmen. Other industrial centers did the same thing. This shift, combined with La Follette gains in rural sections because of unsatisfactory farm conditions, produced such a landslide to the La Follette ticket as Wisconsin has not seen in years.

Another factor also was present. Governor Kohler during the last session of the Legislature signed the bill for the repeal of Wisconsin's prohibition law. In the primary his normal vote in several dry sections that have always been conservative and anti-La Follette was cut greatly, for no apparent reason other than dissatisfaction with the Governor's official act in withdrawing the State's support of prohibition enforcement. Although both Governor Kohler and Mr. La Follette had expressed dissatisfaction with national prohibition, dry voters evidently selected Mr. La Follette as having the less objectionable record from the standpoint of the drys.

The La Follette landslide has also carried with it the nomination of enough Progressive candidates for the Legislature to indicate that the next Assembly will be of the La Follette brand of Republicanism and possibly the Senate. In that event, an effort will undoubtedly be made to carry out the La Follette platform calling for the elimination of chain banks and chain stores and a further shift of taxes from agriculture to industry.

Another 'Young Bob' Runs

SANTA FE, N. M. (AP)—New Mexico has lent Wisconsin a hand in the matter of contributing La Follettes to the country's political life.

Another "Young Bob" La Follette, nephew of the late Senator, "Fighting Bob," and cousin of the present Senator and the nominee for Governor of Wisconsin, has started his fight for the Democratic congressional nomination here.

BOARD TO DEFINE PARENT-TEACHER 1930 CONVENTION

National Group to Meet Sept. 22-26 at New Ocean House, Swampscott

Preceded by a meeting on Sept. 20 of the executive committee, the board of managers of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers will hold its second semiannual meeting for 1930 at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Sept. 22-26. This meeting is a small convention in itself, with more than 100 members eligible to attend.

The group will transact business of the congress, which must be in readiness for the next annual convention. Reports of officers and committees will be read, discussion of plans and policies carried on, and plans considered which are put forward by chairmen of committees appointed by the executive committee last June.

The New England Council of Parents and Teachers will hold an informal meeting Tuesday to enable members of the national board to become acquainted with its members.

Mrs. George Hoague, of 248 Boylston Street, Boston, president of the Massachusetts Congress of Parents and Teachers will attend the meetings. Four other members of the national board, living in the vicinity and expected to be present, are Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Mason of Winchester, Mrs. William Tilton of Cambridge, and Mrs. David O. Mears of Essex.

On Sept. 21 members will be entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mason in Winchester and on Thursday the board will be given an outing along the famous North Shore.

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CHAIN OFFICIAL LAUDS POWER OF THE NEWSPAPER

Its Advertising Pull, He Says, Is Chief Factor in Big Business

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Advertising — particularly newspaper advertising — has been largely responsible for the growth of modern, large-scale industry, according to Ralph S. Butler, vice-president of General Foods Corporation, who spoke here to the Financial Advertisers' Association.

Mr. Butler pointed to mergers and consolidations as an important phase of the trend toward large-scale units of industrial operations, and declared that advertising has probably been the chief factor in making this post-war development possible.

"So impressive have been the proofs of the power of advertising as a builder of enduring assets that modern banking organizations have abandoned their suspicion of this keen business tool and have come to realize that corporate assets based largely on public good will are more enduring and more productive of assured profit than brick and mortar, machinery, materials, and the other forms of tangible values that heretofore have been considered essential as a basis for security values.

"The newspapers of this country, by making it possible to tell an advertising story in every literate home, are unconsciously but fundamentally responsible for the recognition of a new form of wealth—the wealth represented by trademark good will—which is the very basis of most of the modern mergers. Advertising then, because it has arrived at the distinction of basically influencing a new type of corporate structure, must be viewed in the future by business and by financial interests with the respect that its achievements deserve, and its rapid development must be regarded as one of the most fundamental of the many changes in the kaleidoscope of the modern business."

After pointing to the rise of the great chain store systems as the manfestation of large-scale operation in the field of food distribution, Mr. Butler said:

"Although an attempt to foretell the future trend of distribution would be reckless, and although no manufacturer even if he felt the urge to, prophesy could afford to risk an opinion, there is at least one estimate of the future that seems reasonably safe. If the past—and particularly the recent past—is at all a gauge of what is ahead of us, it seems fairly certain that in distribution as well as in manufacturing we can look forward to an increase in the average size of the individual operating unit.

"These units may take one form or another, but whatever the form, it is likely that the advantages of large-scale operation will increasingly appeal both to manufacturers and to distributors in many different fields of industry. The demand for wider utilization of consumable goods through lowered costs of production, and the still more insistent demand for less expensive operation of the distribution machine, form the basis for the present marked trend toward bigger business units.

"Does this mean the elimination of the small enterprise? By no means. This country is too large to be dominated by any one form of business organization. The small business will persist as long as our population includes many millions with differing tastes, preferences, and temperaments, who are left free to patronize whom they choose. The opportunity for the individual to organize and to profit from a business of his own will continue as long as initiative and ambition remain in our people.

"Thus far, however, the large-scale unit has seemed best to point the way toward the goal of greater economy and efficiency, and, because the reaching of that goal is essential for fundamental prosperity, we can expect the trend toward large-scale industry to be a continuing phenomenon of American business."

Wesley Jones Denies Aid From Rum Ring

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash. — Emphatically denying knowledge of $6000 which Alfred Hubbard testified was contributed to his campaign fund from the Olmstead liquor ring fund, Wesley L. Jones, Senator from Washington, climaxed the testimony of a long list of witnesses, Sept. 17, in the conspiracy trial of Roy C. Lyle and William M. Whitney, former dry agents and others, in the United States District Court here. The trial is in its sixth week and is expected to go to the jury withn a few days.

Mrs. Lillian M. Vincent, state president of the W. C. T. U., not only testified to the good reputation for law enforcement of the men on trial, but told how Alfred Hubbard, the self-styled "go-between" in the present case, had told her that "those who are working to remove Marshal Benn are going to get what is coming to them." This corroborates what the defense has tried to establish that the present trial of dry officers is an act of revenge by the liquor interests.

One of the important witnesses was Ewing D. Colvin, prosecuting attorney for King County. Testifying that he had worked in close coöperation with the federal officers, Mr. Colvin supported their version of the Woodmont Beach raid upon which the prosecution has built much of its case.

Mr. Colvin contradicted the entire testimony of Roy Olmstead when he told of a conversation in which Olmstead, just before going to the penitentiary, said that he'd never been able to bribe Whitney, who was a "fanatic," he said.

BUFFALO TO CONTROL HORSE RACING AGENTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Horse racing information bureaus were ruled liable to prosecution under the Public Nuisance Act in a decision handed down here by Supreme Court Justice George A. Larkin.

The ruling was made after an operator, arrested by Buffalo police, had carried his case to court. It is expected to be followed by increased police activity against such establishments.

DR. BIGELOW APPOINTED

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Appointment of Dr. Karl Worth Bigelow of Harvard University as assistant professor of economics at the University of Buffalo was announced Sept. 16 by Samuel P. Capen, chancellor.

BETTER CITY PLANNING URGED AS TAX REMEDY

Mortgage Bankers Seek Improved Methods of Financing Farmers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—The burden of taxation imposed on real estate was seriously considered at the seventeenth annual convention of the Mortgage Bankers' Association of America held here Sept. 16 to 18, discussion revealing that definite steps are well under way to solve problems that have become acute in many of the larger cities.

It was pointed out that the difficulties now confronting the property owner, the realtor, the building producer and the banker in housing families as well as corporations, is the same as that with which the industrialist has had to grapple, cutting the cost of ownership. It was to explain the definite steps that have been taken in this direction that Herbert U. Nelson, executive secretary of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, came from Chicago to address the Mortgage Bankers.

Mr. Nelson stressed the point of cutting the cost of lands by more effective planning. "In this automobile age, with its quick and easy transportation, the short block in the city is no longer needed," he said. "We can easily dispense with half of our cross streets. What we need are fewer, wider and more direct thoroughfares, which would give us more space upon which to build and greatly reduce the cost of maintenance of streets.

The joint committee on taxation of the Mortgage Bankers' Association, United States League of Building and Loan Associations, the National Association of Building Owners and the National Association of Real Estate Boards, is conducting cost-cutting research at the University of Chicago, this bureau being in charge of Simeon E. Leland, who has a staff of seven experts.

"We will always have farms and farmers," declared George F. Heindel, vice-president of the Phoenix Company of Ottumwa, Ia. "Notwithstanding the fact that corporations own and operate many thousands of acres, most of our farming will in the future, as in the past, be carried on in comparatively small units by individual farmers. Therefore, the system of mortgage financing of farms must be adapted to the financing of individual farmers on what for want of a better designation may be called the individual or family unit."

NOOSE SLIPPING OVER GULF STREAM POWER

MATANZAS, Cuba (AP) — Prof. Georges Claude, French physicist, on Sept. 17, believed himself near success in his venture to obtain cheap energy from the Gulf stream.

Using the mile-long tube which was sunk last week to ocean depths far below the Gulf Stream, he brought up to the surface water of 13 degrees centigrade temperature, just 2½ degree centigrade cooler than he had calculated.

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Bolero dresses of French spun jersey, striped undervest 25.00
Three-piece jersey suits with silk crepe blouses 20.00
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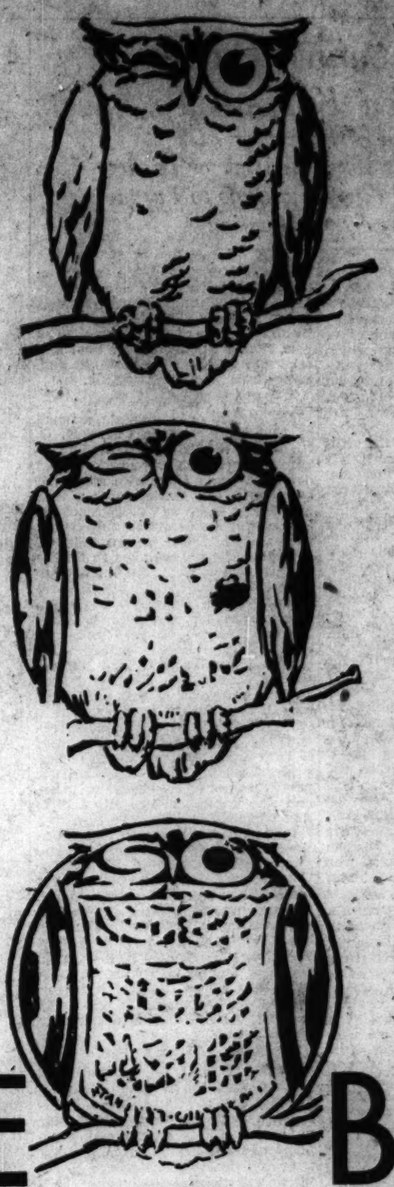

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

THREE SEEDED PLAYERS LOSE

Two of Them Bow to Overseas Contestants for U. S. Pro Tennis Title

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Three of the seeded Americans departed from the play of the fourth professional lawn tennis championship singles at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Sept. 17, when the third round was played. Two of them fell before the two foreign players who have come over for this event, but the third result came as a surprise, at the hands of a younger American, who was left outside the seeded ranks.

Norval Craig, coach at the Los Angeles Tennis Club, was the instrument of the big surprise, and the defeated player was Wallace F. Johnson, a former Davis Cup amateur, and the modern developer of the chop. Johnson is now the coach of the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association, with headquarters at Ocean City, N. J., in the summer. The victory was won in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

Daniel Maskell, the pro champion of England, and coach at Wimbledon, second foreign seeded player, was the first to score over an American seeded star, when he defeated Edwin J. Faulkner, of the Hill Top Club, a suburb of Philadelphia, seeded eighth. Then Roman Najuch, the pro champion of Germany, who arrived only recently from a European tour, eliminated Charles M. Wood, the young coach of the Fairview Club, near White Plains, in a late match. Faulkner took one set from the British player, while Wood forced the chubby German lefthander to extra games in the third set.

The doubles, tried out as part of the championship program for the first time, got a good start, with the leading favorites, Karel B. Kozeluh and Roman Najuch, Vincent Richards and Howard O. Kinsey, Harvey B. Snodgrass and Norval Craig, and Paul Heston and Wallace F. Johnson, all reaching the third round. The summary:

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL MEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES
—Second Round

James Burns, Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y., defeated Philip Brain, Skokie Country Club, Glencoe, Ill., 6—0, 6—4, 6—3.

Third Round

Karel B. Kozeluh, Prague, Czechoslovakia, defeated Hamlin S. McGrath, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, South Orange, N. J., 6—0, 6—0, 6—0

Paul L. Heston, Washington, D. C., defeated James Kenney, Ridgefield, Conn., 7—5, 6—2, 6—2.

Howard O. Kinsey, California T. C., San Francisco, Cal., defeated Peter A. Peterson, Point Judith Country Club, Narragansett, R. I., 6—0, 6—3, 6—2.

Dan Maskell, Wimbledon, England, defeated Edwin J. Faulkner, Hilltop Club, 6—2, 6—1, 6—8, 10—8.

Vincent Richards, Norwood Country Club, West Long Branch, N. J., defeated James Burns, 6—0, 6—3, 6—4.

Norval Craig, Los Angeles T. C., Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Wallace F. Johnson, University of Pennsylvania A. A., 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

Harvey B. Snodgrass, Beverly Hills, Calif., defeated Hans Hummel, Denver C. C., Denver, Col., 7—5, 5—7, 6—0, 6—1.

Roman Najuch, Berlin, Germany, defeated Charles M. Wood, Fairview C. C., Elmsford, N. Y., 6—4, 6—4, 9—7.

DOUBLES—First Round

James Kenney and Jack Rogers defeated W. D. Martelle and Harold Moore, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

Hans Hummel and Arthur Rudolph defeated Thomas Ianicelli and Leif Nordlie, 4—3, 8—6, 6—3.

Vincent Richards and Howard O. Kinsey defeated Albert T. Walker and Rudolph Nobel, 6—0, 6—1; 6—4.

Peter A. Peterson and Herman Peterson defeated Gordon W. Lynn and Theodore Rericha, 6—3, 6—2, 6—6, 6—0.

Second Round

Karel B. Kozeluh and Roman Najuch defeated E. J. Faulkner and George Agutter, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4.

Wallace F. Johnson and Paul L. Heston defeated William H. Triest and George J. Alcorn, 6—0, 6—0, 6—3.

Richard Brain and Kinsey defeated Peterson and Peterson, 6—4, 6—0, 6—3.

Philip Brain and Robert Murray defeated Phillip Bagby and Frank Ragan, 6—1, 9—7, 6—2.

Harvey B. Snodgrass and Norval Craig defeated J. Basil Maguire and Henry A. Geidel, 6—3, 6—0, 6—4.

Champion Counted Out in Big Ten Football Prospects

Eight Other Elevens Rated as High or Higher—Loss of Coach and Veterans a Blow to Purdue —New Stars Coming

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Ordinarily the football champion of the Intercollegiate Conference is given first consideration in the pre-season estimates of possibilities. Purdue University, which won the title last year, being undefeated in four games, is an exception and is counted out of the reckoning. At least eight of its nine rivals are rated as high or higher.

Three reasons there are for this attitude. One is that Purdue was not counted in at the start of last season, and its title was considered by some as just one of those things that happen. Purdue got keyed up from its early victory over University of Michigan, when nobody knew how weak the Wolverines were going to be and everything else just fell into line, they say. These observers forget that most all football titles are decided by fortuitous combinations of circumstances as well as by the actual ability of the players.

Second among the reasons is that Purdue lost the coach, James M. Phelan, who brought Purdue up from the valley to the mountain-top in a few years of steady building. He is lost to University of Washington and in his place is a young coach, Noble Kiser, who has yet to prove his caliber. But the most important reason is that the Boilermakers have lost the stanch, aggressive linemen and the hard-running backs who made the 1929 team the greatest ever produced at Lafayette, Ind.

Welch and Harmeson Gone

These reasons have to do with Purdue! There are other reasons having to do with its rivals. In a conference wherein six or eight of the contenders are nearly always strong because of splendid coaching and great supplies of reserves, it is indeed a fortunate team that wins more than one title in a period of years. The Boilermakers lost two of their finest backs, E. R. Welch '30, and G. W. Harmeson '30, and three splendid linemen in E. C. Caraway '30, E. N. Sleight '30, and W. F. Mackie '30. Coach Kiser has some prospects of a good backfield combination in J. A. White '32, A. J. Yunevich '32, L. L. Pope '32, and J. C. Purvis '32, but where will he get the line to make them effective? Seventy-nine candidates turned out for early practice.

University of Illinois, like the champions, lost most of its veterans, but because of its extensive resources appears as strong as usual. With seasoned P. J. Yanuskus '32 at fullback, E. M. Useman '32 at quarterback, and three new runners of promise in G. I. Berry '33, S. C. Irwin '31, and W. C. Root '32, Coach R. C. Zuppke should do very well if he can build a forward wall. Seventy candidates are out.

University of Michigan with its young coach, Harry G. Kipke, in his second year and working with a lot of heavy veterans who did not quite attain their poise last season, should be much stronger. Some attention has been attracted by a new quarterback, J. C. Wheeler '31. At halfback, Coach Kipke is likely to use William Heston '32, son of the greatest open field runner Michigan ever had, and a lot of interest will be shown in him. Sixty-three men are working.

Heavy Minnesota Team

At University of Minnesota, a squad of 80 has reported to Coach H. O. Crisler for his first season and there were many 200-pounders who should develop a heavy team with speed the question. Coach Crisler faces a task of building anew, as Dr. Clarence W. Spears, his predecessor, walked out with a senior squad. A new fullback, J. E. Mandels '33, promises to fill the vacancy left by B. A. Nagurski '30, to some extent.

Northwestern University is given a fine chance for the title in some quarters because of the "ballyhoo" Coach R. E. Hanley, contrary to custom, has given to H. H. B. Bruder '31, halfback, as an all-around star, and the return of several good linemen. The Wildcats, however, face a stiff schedule and not enough reserves of first-team caliber. There are 48 in practice. Bruder may be as fine a player as his coach says, but the public has not had a chance to judge, and who is going to run with him in that backfield?

University of Wisconsin looks considerably stronger than last year, and some consider Coach G. W. Thistlethwaite's possibilities on a par with the best, but he would be the last to admit it. Some interest is being centered on a new halfback, C. R. Goldenburg '33, but he will have to be good to displace W. E. Lusby '31, Samuel Behr '31, T. H. Oman '31, and R. A. Rebholz '32, backfield players who did well last year. The Badger line appears to offer more openings than the backfield. Sixty are on the squad.

Stagg Greets 63 Men

Coach A. A. Stagg appears well pleased with the large turnout, 63, he received at University of Chicago, starting his thirty-ninth year at that institution. He has one of the finest crops of sophomores that have answered his call in many years, which will make for enthusiasm, and enough old players to exercise sagacity. Coach Stagg appears bent on developing the forward pass with his flanker and trapezoid formations, and has a fine quarterback in his own son, Paul Stagg '32, to carry out his ideas.

Ohio State University under Coach S. S. Willaman should be stronger, while Indiana University has given Coach H. O. Page the task of building a team from a small squad of light candidates. The Buckeyes report 79 and the Hoosiers 56 in training.

University of Iowa probably will show the effects of the discipline it took from the Conference last year.

JONES SHOOTS 73 IN PRACTICE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (AP)—Followed by a large gallery, Bobby Jones Sept. 17 took his first practice trip around the Merion Cricket Club's east course, where next week he will compete with more than 150 other stars of national and international repute for the American amateur golf championship. Jones' playing was somewhat relaxed, as contrasted to the concentration which characterises his shots in competition, but he covered the 18 holes in 73, only three strokes above par. He was one over par 36 going out and two over par 34 returning, due chiefly to lapses in putting. Accompanying Jones was T. A. Bourn of St. Andrews, one of the British entries in the tournament. They were followed by more than 1000 fans.

CUBS RECALL FIVE PLAYERS

READING, Pa.—The Chicago Cubs have recalled the following players from the Reading International League club: L. A. Warnecke, George A. Bell and William A. McAfee, pitchers; William P. Jungs, infielder, and Earle C. Grace, catcher.

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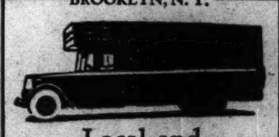
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AVERILL HITS FOUR HOMERS

Ties Present Major League Record by Driving Out Three in Row

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	98	48	.671
Washington	90	55	.621
New York	82	64	.562
Cleveland	77	70	.524
Detroit	73	74	.493
St. Louis	61	86	.415
Chicago	57	89	.390
Boston	47	98	.324

RESULTS SEPT. 17

Detroit 9, Boston 7.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 9, New York 8.
Cleveland 13, Washington 7.
Washington 6, Cleveland 4.

The American League standing remained intact following games of Sept. 17. Connie Mack and his Philadelphia Athletics were defeated by the Chicago White Sox, 4 to 2. Washington and Cleveland divided a double-header, the Indians taking the opener, 13 to 7, and the Senators the second, 6 to 4. Detroit made it two in a row over Boston, by winning 9 to 7. In the remaining contest, St. Louis won from New York by 9 to 8.

Red Faber pitched a brilliant game for the White Sox and won, despite the fact that his team mates made four errors. He held the champions to six scattered hits, the longest a double by Joe Boley. Chicago made 12 hits off Ed Rommel, bunching most of them in the fourth inning for three runs. Cissell, who made Chicago's longest hit, a double, also contributed a fine running catch in the eighth inning, to save the day for Faber. Barnes and Jolley each hit a double for the winners.

The double-header between the Senators and Indians was featured by the hitting of Earl Averill, Cleveland center fielder, who drove out four home runs, three in the first game and one in the second. He tied the present major league mark by hitting three of these circuit drives in a row. He missed a fifth homer in the second engagement when his long smash went foul by inches. On the next pitch he grounded out. Every one of the Indians hit hard in the opening contest, with Jamieson and Morgan each getting four hits in five times at bat. Joe Cronin did likewise for the Senators. Washington came from behind to take a victory in the final game, by staging a five-run rally in the sixth inning. Averill batted in eight runs during the two games.

The game in St. Louis was rather a listless affair, for the Browns took the lead and then the Yankees. Collins and Blaeholder pitched for the winners with the former getting credit for the victory. Bob Shawkey pressed three pitchers into service, Johnson, the starter, being charged with the defeat. Levy and Goslin each made two hits for the Browns, while Combs made three for the Yankees, one of them a triple. Jorgens also doubled for the losers.

Both teams hit hard in Detroit, but the Tigers used their hits to better advantage than the Red Sox. Whitehill started for the Tigers and lasted until one man was out in the seventh. George Uhle relieved and finished the game. Hughs for Detroit and Miller for Boston had perfect days at bat with three hits in as many trips to the plate. Heving, Boston's starting catcher, made two hits in two times at bat. Bill Akers hit a home run for the Tigers. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	x	4	12	4
Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	1

Batteries—Faber and Tate; Rommel and Cochrane. Umpires—Geisel, Owens and Moriarty. Time—1h, 41m.

AT CLEVELAND
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	4	6	3	3	0	0	x	13	17	1
Washington	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	16	0

Batteries—Hadley, Marberry and Hargrave; Brown, Miller and Myatt. Winning pitcher—Miller. Losing pitcher—Marberry. Umpires—McGowan, Van Grafian and Connolly. Time—2h. 21m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	6	7	0
Cleveland	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	2

Batteries—Brown, Liska and Spencer; Hudlin, Jablonowski, Shoffner and Sprinz, Myatt. Winning pitcher—Liska. Losing pitcher—Hudlin. Umpires—Van Grafian, Connolly and McGowan. Time—2h. 7m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	3	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	x	9	9	0
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	8	9	3

Batteries—Collins, Blaeholder and Ferrell; Johnson, Holloway, McEvoy and Jorgens. Winning pitcher—Collins. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Ormsby, Guthrie and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 6m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	4	0	1	1	1	2	0	x	9	15	3
Boston	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	7	15	2

Batteries—Whitehill, Uhle and Hayworth; Durham, Smith, Kline and Heving, Connolly. Winning pitcher—Whitehill. Losing pitcher—Durham. Umpires—Dinneen, Nallin and Campbell. Time—1h. 59m.

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Templeton Polo Team Gains Final

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, N. Y.—The Templeton four, with the Guest brothers as the leading score makers, ably backed up by the international pair, Lewis L. Lacey and Humphrey P. Guinness, swamped the Sands Point four, in spite of strenuous efforts by Earle A. S. Hopping, to enter the final round of the United States open polo championship Sept. 17.

The game, originally scheduled for Meadow Brook, was moved over to the private field of the Phipps family at Old Westbury, where the Guest family are regular players, and this also told in favor of the winners. The score was 16 to 8, considerably more than the customary handicap of the teams. This was largely due to the fine play of the younger Guest, who is still a low handicap man, but displayed high goal polo under the tutelage of his famous associates.

Right from the start, the Guests ran off with the lead, with Raymond scoring first on a long wallop from his brother, and another long wallop from Winston accounting for another. Raymond had two more chances to score before the end of the chukker, on similar passes, but his shots went aside.

Guinness scored from close in, on his own advance of the ball, and a miss by A. C. Schwartz, the Sands Point back, but by the end of the second chukker Hopping had settled down to do what he could to mitigate matters, and on a free shot scored the first goal for Sands Point, and though two safety shots by him early in the third chukker were stopped, he scored once more soon afterward on a pair of wallops. This brought the Sands Point team into close quarters with the Templeton four, but it also roused the latter to their best play, and three goals followed for Templeton. Then another foul enabled Hopping to score a goal at the bell.

Both teams scored freely all the way through the balance of the game, but each time a goal came for Sands Point, it was more than offset by several for the Templeton team, and finally, in the seventh chukker, the issue was settled when four goals were scored in rapid succession, with Winston Guest scoring twice and Lacey and Raymond Guest each once, for the margin of 15 to 6. Hopping, and W. Averill Harriman made efforts to improve their score in the final chukker, but the margin was too great.

Another international battle will be staged in the other semifinal, when the Hurricanes, with Eric C. Pedley and C. T. I. Roark, will tackle the Greentree four, with Thomas Hitchcock Jr., as the leading performer for the latter. This will probably be played at International Field, Meadow Brook. The summary:

UNITED STATES OPEN POLO CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

TEMPLETON	SANDS POINT
No. 1—Raymond Guest	W. Averill Harriman
No. 2—F. W. C. Guest	Earle A. S. Hopping
No. 3—Lewis L. Lacey	John D. Nelson
Back—Humphrey P. Guinness	A. Charles Schwartz

Score—Templeton 16; Sands Point 8. Goals—Winston Guest 6, Raymond Guest 5, Lacey 3, Guinness 2, for Templeton; Hopping 6, Harriman 2, for Sands Point. Referee—Elmer J. Boeseke Jr. Umpires—Capt. Wesley J. White and Michael Phipps. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

WILSON BREAKS RECORD

NEW YORK (AP)—Hack Wilson, slugging center fielder of the Chicago Cubs, added a major-league record to his laurels Sept. 17 as he made his fifty-first and fifty-second home runs of the season against the Giants. Each homer was made with English on base and the four runs batted in brought Wilson's total for the season to 175, one ahead of the major-league record set by Lou Gehrig of the New York Yankees in 1927. The pair of homers also put Wilson six ahead of Babe Ruth in the race for this year's home-run hitting honors and made his new National League record nine above the former of 43 homers set last year by Chuck Klein of the Phillies. He has eight to go to equal Ruth's all-time mark of 60, and nine games left this season.

BARBUTI TURNS PRO

NEW YORK (AP)—Ray Barbuti, Olympic 400-meter running champion and America's only winner of a flat race in the 1928 games at Amsterdam, signed Sept. 17 to play professional football with the Long Island Bulldogs. Having turned professional, Barbuti will not be able to defend his title in the 1932 games at Los Angeles. The former Syracuse University track and football captain hung up his running shoes several months ago, but has been practicing diligently for a professional football début in his old position at fullback.

CAGLE MADE HEAD COACH

STARKVILLE, Miss. (AP)—C. R. Noble, head football coach and athletic director at Mississippi A. and M. College, Sept. 17 relinquished football coaching duties to devote his entire time to the directorship of athletics, and named Christian K. (Red) Cagle, famous star while at West Point, to succeed him as head coach.

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HELEN HICKS IN ROUND OF EIGHT

Six Players From United States Advance in Canadian Golf

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que. — Six players from the United States, and two Canadians, both of the latter being former winners of the title, advanced into the quarterfinal round of the Twenty-fifth Annual Canadian Ladies' Open Golf Championship at the Laval Club on Sept. 17, and their progress was marked by the absence of any upsets, although Frances Williams of Lehigh, Pa., gave Maureen Orcutt of White Beeches Golf and Country Club, N. J., an unexpected argument that was not terminated until the nineteenth hole.

At the other extreme there were three matches that ended farther out on the course than expected. Helen L. Hicks, the defending champion, eliminated Mrs. Marion Turpie Lake of New York, 6 and 5. Marion Bennett, of New Britain, Conn., defeated Bernice Wall, of Oshkosh, Wis., 7 and 6, while Peggy Wattles, of Buffalo, won from Mrs. H. A. Martelle, Hartford, Conn., 4 and 3.

Six Up at Turn

Miss Hicks played brilliantly, sent long approaches dead to the pin, and sank long putts to take her commanding lead. Miss Hicks took the first three holes of the match, lost the fourth, but captured the fifth, sixth, eighth and ninth to go 6 up at the turn. The Hewlett, Long Island, player lost the tenth, halved the eleventh, captured the twelfth and then halved the short thirteenth to end the match. The approximate card follows:

Miss Hicks, out ..... 5 3 4 5 5 4 4 4 3—37
Mrs. Lake, out ..... 6 4 5 4 6 5 4 5 4—43
Miss Hicks, in 6 4 5 3
Mrs. Lake, in 5 4 6 3

Miss Bennett was the first player to enter the ranks of the last eight contenders. She led over the entire route. Miss Wall seemed off her game completely and before the skillful play of the New Britain girl, she wilted to go 5 down at the turn. The tenth hole went to Miss Bennett. The eleventh was halved, and, when the New Britain player took the twelfth, the match was over. Miss Bennett's score on the outgoing nine was 42 and Miss Wall's 49. The approximate cards follow:

Miss Bennett, out ..... 5 3 5 5 4 5 5 5 5—42
Miss Wall, out ..... 7 4 5 5 7 5 4 6 6—49
Miss Bennett, in 6 4 5
Miss Wall, in 7 4 6

Mrs. Harley Higbie, Detroit, defeated Fritzie Stifel, Wheeling, W. Va., 4 and 2. The match was all square at the turn, but Miss Stifel's game went to pieces in the latter stages and she was an easy mark for the Detroit player.

The match between Mrs. Fraser and Cecil Smith of Toronto, was a tense one for the first nine holes, but the experience and steadiness of the former told when the tension became greater coming home and she won by 4 and 2. Going out six of the holes were halved. Mrs. Fraser won the first and sixth, but lost the seventh to make the turn with a lead of one.

Exciting Match

Ada MacKenzie and Mrs. E. W. Whittington, keen rivals for several years back in Toronto and Ontario championships, staged an exciting game but Miss MacKenzie, who holds the Canadian close title, won out by 4 and 2. Mrs. Whittington was 1 up after seven holes, but lost the eighth and ninth and was 1 down at the turn for home. Miss MacKenzie held the advantage and steadily increased it until she became dormie 3. With a win necessary to keep the match, Mrs. Whittington ran into trouble on the sixteenth and lost the hole. The summary:

CANADIAN WOMEN'S OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

Mrs. W. G. Fraser, Royal Ottawa, defeated Cecil Smith, Toronto Golf, 4 and 2.
Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches, N. J., defeated Frances Williams, Lehigh, Pa., at the nineteenth hole.
Mrs. Harley Higbie, Detroit, defeated Fritzie Stifel, Wheeling, W. Va., 4 and 3.
Peggy Wattles, Buffalo, defeated Mrs. H. A. Martelle, Hartford, Conn., 4 and 3.
Ada MacKenzie, Toronto Ladies, defeated Mrs. E. W. Whittington, Toronto Golf, 4 and 2.
Edith Quier, Reading, Pa., defeated Marjorie Kirkham, Montreal 2 and 1.
Marion Bennett, New Britain, Conn., defeated Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis., 7 and 6.
Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, L. I., defeated Mrs. R. C. Lake, New York, 6 and 5.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	46	22	.676
Los Angeles	39	28	.582
San Francisco	34	33	.507
Sacramento	32	34	.485
Oakland	32	36	.471
Mission	29	39	.426
Portland	28	38	.424
Seattle	28	39	.418

RESULTS SEPT. 17

Hollywood 8, San Francisco 4.
Sacramento 8, Oakland 3.
Los Angeles 6, Missions 3.
Seattle 8, Portland 1.

CALIFORNIANS WIN, 11 TO 10

WESTBURY, L. I.—The 13-goal autumn plate tournament staged by the Meadow Brook Club opened here Sept. 17 with an 11-to-10 victory for California over the Aiken Cyclones. Eric C. Pedley, No. 1 in the recent international matches, played No. 3 for California, scoring the winning goal in the eighth chukker.

AMUSEMENTS
BOSTON

Lancastrians Lose Last Match of Year

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

THE OVAL, London—The conclusion of the last first-class match of the 1930 cricket season brought Lancashire its only defeat this year in connection with the English inter-county cricket championship, for on Sept. 17 the Lancastrians lost by 10 wickets in a game that annually brings the champion county against The Rest of England. Only once since the fixtures were instituted in 1903 have the champions been successful. That was in 1905 when Yorkshire carried the day against an eleven that belied its comprehensive name.

The match here this year was considerably interfered with by rain but it wasn't taken very seriously by the players or spectators. It was entertaining enough in parts, especially in the last phase Sept. 17, when the champions were in need of 131 to save themselves from defeat by a margin of an innings and hit out recklessly for runs instead of trying to play out time. The only batsman who obtained any real mastery over the bowling was Watson, who made 55, next best scores being 39 for Iddon, and 34 for Booth.

The champions' second innings closed for 190 and the Rest of England then knocked off 43 runs necessary for victory without losing any wickets.

LANCASHIRE
First Innings

Watson, c Chapman; b Nichols	4
Hopwood, c Chapman; b Nichols	34
Ernest Tyldesley, c Ames, b Nichols	5
Iddon, c Sandham; b Jupp	17
Paynter, s Ames; b Jupp	17
Eckersley, c Nichols; b Parker	17
Sibbles, s Ames; b Jupp	1
Booth, c Chapman; b Jupp	1
Duckworth, c Chapman; b Jupp	0
Richard Tyldesley, not out	8
MacDonald, c Ames, b Jupp	11
Extras	10
Total	115

Second Innings

Watson, c Hobbs; b Jupp	55
Hopwood, b Tate	10
Ernest Tyldesley, c Ames; b Nichols	2
Iddon, c Chapman; b Jupp	39
Paynter, c Leyland; b Jupp	14
Eckersley (not out)	21
Sibbles, c Sutcliffe; b Leyland	12
Booth, c Ames; b Parker	34
Duckworth, c Sandham; b Parker	2
Richard Tyldesley, s Ames; b Leyland	0
MacDonald, c Chapman; b Leyland	0
Extras	1
Total	190

THE REST
First Innings

Hobbs, s Duckworth; b Iddon	68
Sutcliffe, c Duckworth; b Iddon	51
Sandham, lbw; b Iddon	17
Wyatt, lbw; b Iddon	5
Leyland, c Richard Tyldesley; b Booth	9
Ames, c Ernest Tyldesley; b Booth	2
Jupp, c Sibbles; b MacDonald	21
Chapman, c Iddon; b Booth	34
Tate, c Watson; b Booth	2
Nichols (not out)	43
Parker, c Duckworth; b Richard Tyldesley	10
Extras	9
Total	263

SECOND INNINGS

Ames (not out)	18
Tate (not out)	25
Total (for no wickets)	43

BOWLING ANALYSIS
LANCASHIRE'S FIRST INNINGS

	O	MO	R	W
Nichols	13	3	35	3
Tate	9	4	13	0
Parker	15	2	39	1
Jupp	12.5	1	38	6

Nichols, bowled two (no balls).

LANCASHIRE'S SECOND INNINGS

Nichols	8	3	37	1
Tate	7	3	16	1
Parker	17	2	61	2
Jupp	8	1	53	3
Leyland	8.2	0	32	3

THE REST'S FIRST INNINGS

MacDonald	18	2	68	1
Booth	27	4	82	4
Hopwood	7	1	18	0
Richard Tyldesley	9.3	1	51	1
Iddon	16	3	31	4
Watson	1	0	4	0

THE REST'S SECOND INNINGS

Sibbles	3	0	10	0
Booth	2	0	9	0
Hopwood	2	0	16	0
Duckworth	1	0	8	0
Paynter	1	0	4	0

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BOSTON

SIDELINES

NEW of the "Big Ten" Conference teams have the large number of candidates report at the start of the season like Harvard and Yale. But mention of that has nothing to do with the comparison of the teams.

Benny Friedman, former Michigan star, who was recognized as one of the smartest quarterbacks football has ever known, is to spend as much time as possible helping Coach Mal Stevens with Yale. If Friedman can teach others as well as he played himself, the Eli will be fortunate indeed.

No mention has been made that the jumping, tumbling and acrobatic cheer leaders have gone into training as yet.

Coach Lou Hanly, who has succeeded Arthur O. Sampson at Tufts, was greeted by a turnout of 40 candidates at the Oval, Medford, despite the attractive tercentenary parade in Boston a few miles away.

The Big Green eleven of Dartmouth is tapering. Single workouts instead of double from now on means that the season is nearing and the team approaching condition. Scrimmage is on the schedule for any day now.

Even if Harvard presents another brilliant exhibition of lateral and forward passing, as it did last season, do not be surprised to find the Michigan Wolverines victors in the Harvard Stadium when they come. The "Big Ten" eleven should be strong defensively and play a defensive waiting game with the plan of letting the Crimson run itself out. Sounds much like the old Haughton system. In the past four years against major opponents Harvard has scored 140 points, but has had 283 scored against it.

Sometimes it is difficult enough to come up to expectancies as captain of a football team, but Ricardo A. Mestres '31, Princeton leader, has been tried out lately at center, a new position for him. Mestres played guard the last two years, but will find his shift quite different, and, if he makes good, he will deserve more than a little credit. Center play in the present-day game is quite complicated.

Columbia found much room for improvement in its first workout against C. C. N. Y. The running game did not progress much except around the ends, but lateral and forward passes gained ground. The Lion candidates have two very smart mentors in Lou Little, formerly of University of Pennsylvania, and Arthur Sampson, Tufts College coach last year.

Those two junior ends at Syracuse, George A. Eliert and Abraham Stoneberg, will bear watching this season. The whole Syracuse line looks good and Vic Hansen, coach, will give opponents plenty of trouble.

Whether Johnny Wilson's U. S. Naval Academy plebes are good or whether the varsity line is not so good seems to be a question. The youngsters' attack sifted through the elders pretty regularly recently.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	91	58	.611
St. Paul	89	60	.597
Toledo	85	63	.574
Minneapolis	75	74	.503
Kansas City	73	77	.483
Columbus	65	84	.436
Milwaukee	61	89	.407
Indianapolis	57	90	.388

RESULTS SEPT. 17

Columbus 5, Louisville 2 (called in 12th).
St. Paul 14, Milwaukee 3.
Minneapolis 11, Kansas City 10.
Toledo 12, Indianapolis 3.

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ANDY HIGH IS AGAIN A HERO

His Pinch Hit Double Drives in Winning Runs Against Robins

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	84	60	.583
Brooklyn	84	62	.575
Chicago	83	62	.572
New York	79	66	.545
Pittsburgh	75	69	.521
Boston	68	79	.462
Cincinnati	56	88	.394
Philadelphia	50	95	.345

RESULTS SEPT. 17

Boston 6, Cincinnati 3.
Cincinnati 6, Boston 4.
St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 3.
Chicago 5, New York 2.
Pittsburgh 12, Philadelphia 5.

Gabby Street and his St. Louis Cardinals made it two in a row over the Brooklyn Robins on Sept. 17, and increased their lead in the National League to one full game. Chicago advanced to within one-half a game of the Robins and 1½ games from St. Louis by defeating the New York Giants, 5 to 2. The McGraw men, by this defeat, dropped back to 5½ games behind the leading Cardinals. Boston and Cincinnati divided a double-header, the Braves taking the first contest, 6 to 3, and the Reds the second, 6 to 4. Pittsburgh went to within 3½ games of the fourth place Giants by winning from Philadelphia, 12 to 5.

Again it was Andy High and his big bat in the pinch that gave the Cardinals a victory over the Robins. For the second time in two days Gabby Street sent High to the plate as a pinch hitter and once more he came through with the hit expected of him. In the ninth inning with the score tied at 3-all, the first two men were retired with ease, but Adolfo Luque, Brooklyn pitcher, gave Mancuso a base on balls. Gelbert then singled to deep short and High came through with a hard smash to the right field fence, good for two bases. Luque went the entire route for the Robins and did well until he weakened in the last innings. Johnson worked seven innings for the Cardinals, to be taken out at that time for a pinch hitter. Chick Hafey for the winners and Boone for the losers, hit home runs.

The champion Cubs evened their series with the Giants by the steady pitching of Pat Malone and two long home runs by Hack Wilson. The veteran center fielder made three of his team's six hits and drove in four of the five runs scored. He now has hit 52 homers and leads both leagues in that respect. In the first inning with English on base, Wilson drove the ball into the right field stands. In the third Hack did the same thing, again with English on base. Directly after Wilson's second homer, Cliff Heathcote followed suit and made it five runs. Malone held the Giants to five hits and let up only in the sixth, when two New York runs crossed the plate. Chaplin started for McGraw, to be taken out at the end of the third. Morrell, a young recruit recently secured from Shreveport, finished the game and gave a good account of himself.

The two games in Boston were featured by the batting of Wally Berger, Boston's young left fielder, who drove out three home runs, one in the opener and two in the second engagement. He aided Harry Siebold to win his fifteenth victory of the season in the first game and batted in all of his team's runs in the second. Red Lucas pitched steady ball for the Reds and drove in two runs with a single in the fourth. When the Cincinnati club won the second contest, it was the first victory in the last 13 starts.

Philadelphia's pitchers could not deliver effectively after the sixth inning and the Pirates batted Ervin Brame to another victory. The Phillies took a four-run lead in the first six innings, but the winners came back with five in the seventh and seven in the eighth to take a commanding lead. Brame was the batting star with four hits in five times at bat. Friberg for the Phillies and Suhr for Pittsburgh hit homers. The scores:

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	—	5	8	0
Brooklyn	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0

Batteries—Johnson, Grabowski, Lindsey and Mancuso, Smith; Luque and Lopez. Winning pitcher — Johnson. Umpires—Rigler, Pfirman, Clarke and Klem. Time—1h. 58m.

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—	5	6	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	2	5	1

Batteries—Malone and Hartnett; Chaplin, Morrell and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Chaplin. Umpires—Reardon, Moran and Quigley. Time—1h. 40m.

AT BOSTON
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	x	6	11	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	10	0

Batteries—Seibold and Cronin; Frey, Benton, Johnson, Carroll and Lukeforth. Losing pitcher—Frey. Umpires—Jorda, Scott and Donohue. Time—1h. 43m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	6	11	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	8	1

Batteries—Lucas and Gooch; Jones, Brandt and Cronin. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Scott, Donohue and Jorda. Time—1h. 36m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	12	16	1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	5	12	1

Batteries—Brame and Hemsley, Bool; Phillips, Hansen, Collard, Benge and Davis. Losing pitcher—Collard. Umpires—Magerkurth, McGrew and Stark. Time—2h. 5m.

When the Athletics win one more game they will have made certain the winning of the American League pennant. They would have done this on Sept. 17 if it had not been for Red Faber.

The MIRROR of MOTORDOM

Power, style, length, ease of riding, smooth operation, apparently everything that the enthusiastic motorist wants for his car, the 1931 passenger automobiles have, it was evident after looking over the advance models and specifications. There seems to be no end to development in the automotive industry as indicated by the multi-cylindered engines, intake silencers, rubber engine mountings, lengthy wheel bases, four-speed gearsets, alloy pistons, double-action hydraulic shock absorbers, and real leather upholstery, which help to make up the 1931 models.

But where are the seven-passenger cars? Gone or at least going for good is probably the verdict, for among the 1931 cars they are almost totally lacking. It is evidently easier to jam seven people into a five-passenger car than it is to pay the difference in cost between the larger and smaller cars. One maker is featuring twin-eights. The miniature twin twelve is rumored for 1931 but it is unlikely that such a power plant will appear before next January.

The four-speed gearset, originally a European idea, is gaining popularity in America, as evidenced by the new models. Easier shifting and quieter performance are said to result from four-speed operation. Some of the other advantages claimed for this mechanism are fewer revolutions per mile, with consequqent less engine wear, a smaller reduction in rear axle gears, which consequently are smaller, lighter, cheaper and quieter, improved fuel economy and general excellent performance in third speed in traffic. The ability to accelerate rapidly without excessive gear noise in the next-to-top speed has been a noteworthy feature during 1930.

The German influence is seen in the new radiator fronts. Some of them are actually snub nosed, while others have the dummy shell so popular in German passenger cars of the better type. Instead of the usual headlamp tie-bar showing, on these fronts it is concealed behind the V-type shutters. These shutters are deep enough to make a splash pan unnecessary. The idea behind this form of radiator front is to break the wind resistance, while traveling at high speed.

Engines for 1931 will be mounted on rubber in a slightly different manner than seen on the 1930 jobs. A cross member of alloy has been set under the engine just ahead of the rear rubber power plant support. This takes up the strain at a critical point and allows the rubber to act according to the original thought, as a silencer and not as a support. This also allows the driver much more ease at the wheel and cuts down vibration to a great extent.

While the average price of automobiles has dropped steadily for the last six years, the average horsepower per car has been increasing, with the net result, that, taken as a whole, the average price per horsepower has become less and less. From 1925 to 1930, the average, taking all series of makes as a whole, increased from 58.92 horsepower per car to 90.13 horsepower per car, a gain of 31.11 horsepower or 53 per cent. In the higher-priced jobs the horsepower increase has been steady, while in the three lower-priced models, the drop in cost per horsepower has been rather sharp, within the past few years. How important these prices are is shown by the price per developed horsepower in 1925, which was $39.62, against an average of all makes for January, 1930 of $20.70, a decrease of nearly 50 per cent per horsepower. It is said that the motorist will buy more for his automobile dollar in 1931 than ever before in the history of the industry.

Some of the 1931 cars are built longer and narrower than ever before. This is in accordance with approved airplane design and the deduction that a narrow shell can cut through wind and air resistance much more effectively than a squat vehicle.

Even though power has increased greatly, the new cars are under almost perfect control at all times. They ease down in traffic without disturbance. The pick-up is fast, an average of 10 to 25 miles in 6 seconds being the rule, while in 24 to 36 seconds the vehicle may be moving at a speed of 60 miles an hour. With the limit for automobile travel being raised to 45 miles an hour in some states, the driver must know his car is responding to every touch. Even the big 125 horsepower cars have particular smoothness of operation.

Popular demand has moved Studebaker to extend "free wheeling" to its lower priced car the Dictator Eight after satisfactory experimenting with the new idea on the President and Commander eights. Free wheeling enables the operator to shift from second to third and back without using the clutch at any speed.

The increased safety free wheeling affords on the highways is attracting the commendation of safety officials, it is said. Studebaker claim this is the first successful attempt in the automobile industry to make complete use of car momentum. Radiator design of the Dictator for 1931 has been made smarter and other parts of the car have been redesigned to add to the general style.

Motorists the world over concentrated their attention on the international automobile race which was held in Poland. Ford cars proved themselves again when they captured first and third place in a race of 2000 miles, starting in Warsaw, circling through several Poland cities, thence back to Warsaw. The winning car was awarded no less than 13 prizes for performances ranging from endurance and speed to ability on hills.

The motorcar industry lost a man who has watched it grow from an infant into full manhood, when Lynn McNaughton, vice-president of the Cadillac Motorcar Company recently resigned the post he has held for eight years. Twenty-six years ago he began with the company as clerk and has moved steadily ahead.

The Dodge eight further proved its durability, Sept. 10, when its marathon car completed its fifth transcontinental run and started off for a sixth trip immediately. In 79 days it has covered 35,500 miles, representative of three years' average driving. The sixth trip will add 5500 miles to its growing mileage.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	103	61	.628
Baltimore	95	67	.586
Montreal	95	71	.572
Toronto	85	76	.528
Newark	77	86	.472
Buffalo	71	88	.447
Reading	64	97	.398
Jersey City	57	101	.361

RESULTS SEPT. 17

Montreal 5, Rochester 3.
Montreal 5, Rochester 1.
Buffalo 7, Toronto 3.
Toronto 2, Buffalo 1.
Reading 13, Jersey City 3.
Baltimore 11, Newark 8.

JONES' CADDY NAMED

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The competition among the 350 caddies at the Merion Cricket Club for the honor of carrying the war clubs of Bobby Jones in next week's United States amateur tournament has been won by Howard Rexford of Ardmore, near the course. "Take that bag, you're going out with Mr. Jones," was the way the caddy master announced to "Rex" that he had won the honor. The committee in charge of caddies has been looking them over for some time and scanning their records.

GREENVILLE TAKES SERIES

MACON, Ga. (AP)—Greenville won the play-off series for the 1930 South Atlantic Baseball League championship here Sept. 17 by defeating Macon, 4 to 2, in the sixth and deciding contest.

SAILORS WIN AT SOCCER

NEWPORT, R. I.—H. M. S. Heliotrope, the British vessel here for the America's Cup races, sent a soccer team ashore Sept. 17 to oppose that representing Newport. The visitors won by 1 to 0.

DRYDEN MATCH WON BY NEW YORK TEAM

SEAGIRT, N. J.—The John F. Dryden trophy match in the Seagirt rifle tournament of the New Jersey Rifle Association was won by the New York National Guard team, scoring 1090 out of a possible 1200. The New Jersey National Guard team shot itself into second place with 1052 points, and the New York Stock Exchange marksmen scored 1015 for third place. The match was open to teams of eight, and was fired at 200, 600 and 1000 yards. Besides the trophy the winning team was given $100 in cash. Second prize winner got $75, and third $50.

Scoring 67 out of a possible 75, Capt. F. Hartleroad of Company F, 114th Infantry, New Jersey National Guard, won the Libbey match, fired at 1100 yards and open to all. Sergt. M. Walsh of Company I, 113th Infantry, New Jersey National Guard, was second with 65, and Capt. R. H. Lummis of Roselle Park, N. J., a member of the Old Guard team of New York, was third with 64.

The regimental team match, fired at 200, 600 and 1000 yards, was captured by the 114th Infantry, New Jersey National Guard, with a score of 747 out of a possible 900. The 133d Infantry placed second with 726 and the 107th Infantry, New York National Guard, was third with 714. James O'Rourke, of the Neptune, N. J., police, won the individual police pistol match with a score of 239. A. Maskevitch, of the Union County Park police, was second with 238. The police team pistol match, open to teams of four, was won by the Elizabeth, N. J., police with a score of 955. The Neptune police team was second with 950, and the Union County Park police team third with 935.

PICK-UPS

IF THE Robins had won the ball games they lost by their inability to run the bases correctly, no doubt they would be in first place with a comfortable lead instead of trailing the Cardinals. It seems that when a Brooklyn player gets on base it is necessary to have him escorted around to home plate, if he goes that far. On two occasions Babe Herman has been passed on the base lines by one of his team mates. Earlier in the season Del Bissonette drove a ball over the right-field wall at Ebetts Field, with Herman on first base. Babe paused a moment to make sure the ball was not going to be caught, and while doing so Bissonette ran right by him. Of course, Del was called out and given credit for only a single when he should have had a homer, and the Robins one more run. Recently Glenn Wright passed Herman after hitting a ball into the bleachers and the same thing took place. These are just two of many instances where the Robins could have been on the winning instead of the losing end of games had they run the bases with more caution.

It looks as if Wally Berger, young Boston Brave outfielder, will do as well in the National League as he did on the Pacific Coast as far as home runs are concerned. On Sept. 17 he hit three against Cincinnati pitching and increased his season's total to 37. In the coast league in 1929, Berger batter for .335 and hit 40 homers. His batting average for this season will not be as high as that it is expected, but he should get more than 40 circuit drives. The fact is very noticeable that he now hits all kinds of pitching. Opposing boxmen have delivered him slow balls, high balls, low balls and those on the inside and outside, and he hits them all. Watch him go next season.

When Hack Wilson hit two homers on Sept. 17, he added another major league record to his laurels. Four runs were batted in by him during the game to bring his season's total in that respect to 178. Lou Gehrig held the former record of 175, which he set in 1927.

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BY-PLAYS

JONES AFTER FOURTH TITLE

WHILE the United States amateur golf championship has of late years drawn its full share of attention from the sporting public, this year's tournament which starts Sept. 22, on the links of the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa., will receive more attention than ever and just for the reason that one Robert Tyre Jones Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., will be trying to make a record that no other golfer has even attained, that of holding all four major golfing championships in any one year.

When the famous Atlanta amateur golfer started for England last spring with a great desire to win the British amateur crown, a title which he had never been able to take, and also to compete for the British open championship which he had previously held, as well as captain and play on the United States Walker Cup team, followers of this sport began to discuss his chances of winning both the British titles in the same year, a feat which had been accomplished by only one golfer in the long history of the British championships. Some of the most daring even began to figure on his chances of winning both the British and both the United States titles during 1930. Few thought he would take both the British titles and even fewer believed that he would capture all four. As to the former class, he has already answered them in the affirmative and as for the latter class—well he has answered half the question already and next week will find him answering the entire question.

In the three championship tournaments which he has already won, Jones has played championship golf and he will start at Merion next Monday with splendid prospects of making a grand slam. Since 1924 he has won the United States amateur championship four times, 1926 and 1929 being the years that he failed to take the title. It is also interesting to note that when he won his first amateur title he was playing the Merion links, a course he knows and plays well, and this will no doubt help him in his 1930 quest.

BACK IN THE AMATEUR FOLD

When Mary K. Browne of Cleveland led a team of United States women golfers against a Canadian team in an unofficial team match on the links of the Laval Club, Montreal, recently, it signalized the return of that most popular young lady to the field of amateur golf. It will be recalled that Miss Browne was suspended from amateur competition some years ago because she played professional tennis with Suzanne Lenglen when that famous French star toured the United States. Her suspension caused considerable discussion at the time, and many took her side, as her splendid sportsmanship had always been greatly admired. The suspension stood, however, but now that it has expired, she is eligible again to take her place among the women amateur golfers of the world. That she will make her mark in golf seems most promising, as she was runnerup to Mrs. D. C. Hurd in the United States women's championship of 1924. As she held the United States lawn tennis championship title in 1912, 1913 and 1914, she has the distinction of being the only woman ever to be a finalist in both the United States tennis and golf championships.

GUEST COACH AT YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Bennie Friedman, former All-American Michigan quarterback and forward passing adept, will join Mal Stevens' coaching staff as guest coach to aid in developing the Blue attack in the overhead game. Coach Stevens said Friedman would drill the squad in passing Sept. 18, 19 and 20, and would return from time to time during the season. A "pink tea" scrimmage was held Sept. 17, with the play stopping as soon as the ball carrier was touched by an opponent. Albie Booth, the Blue Backfield ace of last year, carried the ball four times out of five.

DURHAM WINS PENNANT

HENDERSON, N. C. (AP)—Durham won the Piedmont League championship Sept. 17 by defeating Henderson, 7 to 5, in the final game of the post-season series.

McFADDEN POLO TOURNEY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Rumson Baby Elephants defeated the Sixth Field Artillery of Fort Hoyle, Md., in the first game of the Barclay McFadden Memorial pony polo tournament at Bala field Sept. 17, by the score of 12 to 6. In the second match of the day the Philadelphia Country Club won from the First City Troop, 13 to 6.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Mail Bag

The Mail Bag is open to all boys and girls, especially to those who would like to offer friendliness and companionship to boys and girls in other states and countries. Letters from overseas are welcome and need not necessarily be written in English. Address all letters: Mail Bag Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. For rules concerning interchange of correspondence, see note at end of Mail Bag.

Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa

Dear Editor:

In the first place, before I proceed any further, will you please be so kind as to accept my deep and heartfelt thanks for the great assistance you so kindly accorded me in securing me correspondents through your wonderful and popular column of the Mail Bag? I cannot express my gratefulness towards you. But all I say is—"Tons of thanks."

My correspondents are all jolly friends, for whom I am thankful. I am sorry I have not been able to answer some of the letters sent me, but I hope to do so soon.

Kindly express my very warmest thanks to all those friends who were so very kind as to send me The Christian Science Monitor, through you. It was very good of them to remember me. I have read some interesting articles in them. I am still reading about the "Prohibition Question," and find it also interesting. I wish the dry law makers every success, and hope their labors may be fruitful. I have distributed many to my friends, here and in other sections of West Africa.

I don't think I shall be able to tell you anything about Lagos at present, but I hope to do so, as soon as I can find a good chance, and shall also include pictures.

The weather now here and in most of West Africa is that of rain.

Well, now, I'll bid you good-by, for the present, till I shall be able to write again. Give my very best wishes and love to all.

Cheers! John Enos A. Jr.

[The friends who sent you the Monitor will be so glad to hear that you appreciate it, John.—Ed.]

Ragged Islands, Labrador, North

Dear Editor:

As I have enjoyed The Christian Science Monitor a great deal, I thought I would write to you. I am home this summer and hope to stay all winter. I live away up north, and sometimes in winter it's very cold.

Last winter I was working in Sir Wilfred Grenfell's Mission and a very pleasant winter I had. Some of you may have read or heard of the place I worked in—North West River. It's about 180 miles from home. I went from home on the steamer Kyle to Indian Harbor, and from Indian Harbor on Sir Wilfred's boat, the Maraval.

Sir Wilfred has quite a few houses at North West River. The cottage I worked in was Wood cottage. Another cottage was Gibbons cottage—both named after the donors.

I would like very much to get letters from all over the world. I guess I will close, with love to all, from a little Labrador friend. Isabella M. P.

[Thank you, Isabella. We welcome our "little Labrador friend" to the Mail Bag.—Ed.]

Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa

Dear Editor:

I have often heard of your paper which promotes Christian love, entitled The Christian Science Monitor, and printed every Thursday in Boston. As I wish to have correspondence with Christian friends all over the world, I shall be exceedingly glad if you will publish this my request in your paper, and also send me a copy.

For your kind information, I am a member of the Lagos Young Life Campaign, of which the principal is the manager of the C. M. S. Printing Press at Lagos.

I shall be expecting your favorable reply as early as possible. I am a boy of 19, having just started life. Thank you in advance. Ernest B. T.

[Our paper is published every day, Ernest, but the Young Folks' Page, with the Mail Bag, appears every Thursday.—Ed.]

Astoria, Oregon

Dear Editor:

When my father first started taking the Monitor, I never read it, as it looked a little too deep for me. But one day while he was looking through one, I saw over his shoulder the name "Young Folks' Page" and immediately became interested. Now I eagerly look forward to the day when the Monitor comes having that page in it. This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag.

I am 14 years old and would like to have girls of that age or older write to me. I can answer all letters I receive, because it rains a great deal here and I have lots of time to write. I would like especially to hear from foreign countries. I am interested in tennis, all boys' games, swimming and music. I have taken music for five years (piano) and am eagerly awaiting the time when I can start pipe organ and take voice lessons.

As Astoria is the "oldest city in Oregon" it has lots of history connected with it and I shall be glad to tell my correspondents all about it.

Here, in 1811, the first trading post was established in Oregon by John Jacob Astor. Astoria is on that river which in 1792 was discovered by Capt. Robert Grey and named Columbia. Then in 1805 Lewis and Clark went through this part of Oregon down to the Pacific Ocean. There is lots more to tell to all those interested.

We have three grammar schools here and one high school. The grammar schools are named after John Jacob Astor, Capt. Robert Grey, and Lewis and Clark.

Hoping I shall get many answers

Mary Alice B.

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

Some weeks ago I happened to receive an edition of your newspaper, and I was really so much surprised at the many-sided contents that I have now become a regular reader of The Christian Science Monitor. To a great extent, this my predilection for your paper depends on the appearance of the Young Folks' Page and the Mail Bag, an arrangement I joyfully greeted.

This regard for your young readers is one of your great advantages compared with other daily papers, for we should never forget that the child of today will be the leader of tomorrow. Therefore every editor could take example from the Young Folks' Page and be conscious that he acts in his own interest when he satisfies the many interests of youth. In a high degree, in a very disinterested way your paper realizes this by providing correspondence, for such correspondence between children of foreign towns and continents extends the horizon of the young letter-writer and makes him consider his surroundings from different points of view.

In this sense, it is also my desire to correspond with somebody, and therefore I beg you to forward the inclosed letter. Unfortunately I am not able to give any distinct address, for, because of the great distance, I receive your newspaper only about 10 to 14 days after it is published. A little knowledge of the German language by my correspondent would be helpful, but on no account is this a condition. In the hope of a good success, believe me, with best regards, Hans M.

[We have forwarded your letter, Hans.—Ed.]

Sharon, Massachusetts

Dear Editor and Mail Baggers:

About four months ago, we moved from Springfield, Massachusetts, to the little town of Sharon, which is about twenty miles outside of Boston. The name "Sharon" means "Peace," and may I say, that this little town snuggled way up among the hills with its peaceful surroundings and wonderful atmosphere, certainly is carrying out daily its lovely meaning. We have a new Christian Science church here, and one cannot help but feel the loving kindness that this little branch sends forth.

There is a Bird Sanctuary here, which includes many delightful trails. These one may follow, while enjoying the songs of nearly every kind of bird in this section of the United States. Also near by is a brook in which the only two wild beavers in Massachusetts have their home.

I am very fond of the Monitor, especially the Home Forum Page, as I am deeply interested in poetry. I am 16 years old and am very enthusiastic about music, nature, and all sports, especially swimming. As I have taken French in school for some time, I would just love to have some girl in France correspond with me in her native tongue. In fact, I would like very much to have any girl, either here or abroad, write to me, and I promise to answer immediately. Won't someone please write very soon, so that I may be considered a true Mail Bagger? Peggy Jane F.

Rock Island, Illinois

Dear Editor:

It is most interesting to read the lovely letters in the Mail Bag. Although as yet I have no correspondents, I expect to have some soon. My sister corresponds with a number of girls who live in various parts of the United States. Her joy in receiving their interesting letters spreads to all of us at home.

The Mail Bag is a beautiful means of establishing world fellowship. We can learn about each other even though we live in various countries.

We live in a beautiful part of the United States, among the bluffs of the grand old Mississippi River. The Mississippi, named by the Indians "Father of Waters," is the greatest river of North America. Besides living so near to this great river, I live in a city full of Indian lore. Just a few blocks from my home, the great Indian chieftain Black Hawk at one time had his Indian village. He and his tribe planted their maize and fought their great battles against the white civilization on this very soil.

I am interested in music, French, tennis, and teaching. Next year will be my third year of teaching in the primary department. I enjoy teaching the little tots. My little ones enjoy the pictures and stories I bring them from the Children's Page.

I would love to receive letters from Mail Bag friends who are about 20 years of age. Perhaps someone would be interested to write in French to me. Marian G.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Mary S. (12), Fresno, Calif.—Especially from Africa, Japan, Germany, Switzerland, and Holland. Collecting stamps.

Betty B. (13), Wilkinsburg, Pa.—Studying French; interested in stamps.

Jerry C. (14), South Kent, Conn.—Interested in stamp collecting and art.

June T. (15), Lansing Mich.—Especially from foreign countries. Belongs to Girl Scouts.

Olivette P. (16), Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Elsa C. (17), The Hague, Holland.

Cora W. (19), Watertown, S. Dak.

Florence V., Bundaberg, Queensland, Australia.—Especially from Norway, Sweden, Canada or South America.

Lois W., Gadsden, Ala.

E. G. (over 20), Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

Boys

Henry J. (15), Anaconda, Mont.

August W. (20), Munich, Germany.—Studying law. Interested in literature.

Will the following please send in their street addresses as letters are waiting for them?

Eloi Pearson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Muriel Hicks, Chicago, Ill.; Mary VanDervort, Jackson Heights, N. Y.; Elizabeth H., Middleton, Idaho; Dale Hath, Lansing, Mich.

Answering Letters

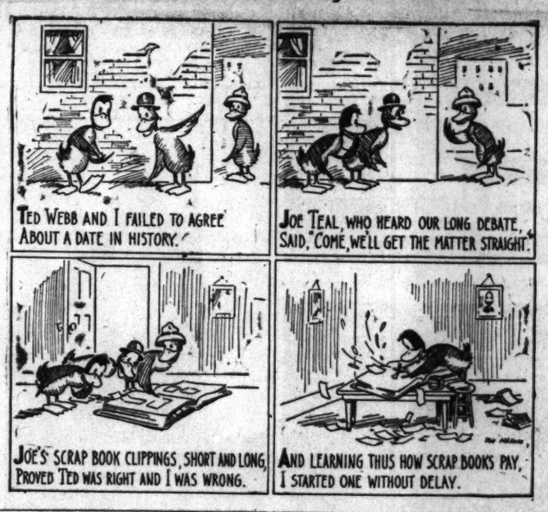
1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Easton, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Look for a Mail Bag on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

The Adventures of Waddles


TED WEBB AND I FAILED TO AGREE ABOUT A DATE IN HISTORY.
JOE TEAL, WHO HEARD OUR LONG DEBATE, SAID, "COME, WE'LL GET THE MATTER STRAIGHT."
JOE'S SCRAP BOOK CLIPPINGS, SHORT AND LONG, PROVED TED WAS RIGHT AND I WAS WRONG.
AND LEARNING THUS HOW SCRAP BOOKS PAY, I STARTED ONE WITHOUT DELAY.

Shopping for the Wee Ones in Washington's Household

When the little folks in George Washington's household needed garments they could not be taken to department stores to be outfitted as children are today. Neither could their clothing be delivered in a few hours after the order was given.

When little Martha Custis, who was Washington's step-daughter, needed a best dress, George Washington had to write an order to a store in England, hundreds of miles away, and little Martha had to wait weeks and weeks for a peep at the new garment. When little John Custis, Martha's brother, and only two years older than she, needed a coat and slippers, he too waited for months to get a glimpse of them.

Among the papers of George Washington are found some of the orders which he sent to the store across the sea. They are interesting to us because they show what well-dressed little children wore in those days and also because they make us see the Father of His Country performing a fatherly service to the little folks of his household. Surely the great statesman, George Washington, will seem much more real to us after we think of him sitting down to write out the following orders for his children's needs:

"For Miss Custis, 4 years old: 2 caps, 2 pairs ruffles, 2 tuckers, bibs and aprons, if fashionable, 2 fans, 2 masks, 2 bonnets, a stiffened coat of fashionable silk, and 1 fashionable baby dress.

"For Master Custis, 6 years old: 1 piece of black hair ribbon, 1 pair handsome silver shoe and knee-buckles, 10s. worth of toys, 6 little books for children beginning to read, 1 light duffel cloak with silver frogs."

Key to Puzzle

Answers to Letters "X. Y. Z." puzzle:

Xylophone.

Yacht, Yoke, Yak, Year, Yarn, Yard, Yardstick.

Zeppelin, Zigzag, Zebra, Zither.

Have You Read?

Wonder Flights of Long Ago, by Mary Elizabeth Barry and Paul R. Hanna. Illustrated by Lynn Ward. (D. Appleton & Co., N. Y. $2)

We are all becoming air-minded today, and, for that reason if for no other, a book of legend and literature on ancient flying will be very welcome. People have always looked upon the ability to fly through space as a most-to-be-desired thing, and there is no question but that reading about flying horses, magic carpets, flying cloaks, etc., influenced the inventors who later gave us the airplanes of today.

The stories in "Wonder Flights of Long Ago" have been well chosen, and all of them have an enjoyable romantic and imaginative quality. There are illustrations by Lynn Ward, and even maps showing the "air routes" of the legendary fliers, Dædalus and Icarus, Perseus, and Apollo and Phaethon. Boys and girls will find the book delightful, and adults will find pleasure in reading their old favorites.

There are two stories from Hawthorne's "Wonder Book": "Bellerophon and Pegasus" and "Perseus and the Gorgon's Head." The "Arabian Nights" is represented by two stories, "The Magic Carpet" and "Sindbad's Second Voyage." "The Flying Trunk" is taken from Andersen's Fairy Tales. The story of "Dædalus and Icarus" comes from Lang's "Book of Myths." "The Flying Horse of Ferous Schah" is rearranged from material taken from Baldwin's "Horse Fair," in no way interfering with the beauty of the story.

Other favorite flying stories are: "The Flying Stool" from Lang's "Olive Fairy Book"; "The Fire-bird" from Dulac's "Fairy Tales of the Allied Nations"; "The Dragon Prince" from Byrde's "Polish Fairy Book"; and "Phaethon" from Bulfinch's "Age of Fable." The illustrations, though quite modern in tone, add much to the beauty and interest of the book. "The Little Lame Prince," by Dinah Mulock Craik, should be read or reread after "Wonder Flights of Long Ago" is finished, for it has much in common with these tales of long ago.

A Photograph Taken From a Blind Made by an Expert Photographer. The Snowy Egret, as the Wind Ruffles Its Feathers.

Close-Up Picture of Clumsy, Web-Footed Pelicans Giving the Baby Pelicans Their Breakfast. Alfred M. Bailey

How to Make Bird Pictures

DID you every try to take a picture of a bird? Would he stand still long enough for you to get a good photograph? Or did he suddenly twitch, and twist, and fly away just as you were ready to snap the kodak?

Expert bird photographers will tell you that it takes much time and patience to get good close-up pictures of birds. These men know just how to do it. In the spring of the year when birds are busiest, the photographer chooses some family of birds, seeks out their home, and then builds a shelter, or hiding place, called a "blind" very near the nest.

Something like a tent, the blind may be made of old canvas covered over with shrubbery or camouflaged with dabs of paint. If he has chosen a hawk's nest or some family of birds living in the top of a tree, then the blind must be constructed in another tree close by, just the right distance from the nest and high enough so that the kodak can be pointed down toward the nest. With the kodak firmly stationed in the fork of the tree and the canvas shelter draped around it, the photographer stealthily climbs into his little hole and waits for the feathered family to arrive.

Frightened away by this strange-looking new something in their neighborhood, the birds may stay away a long time, while the man patiently waits in his tent watching through the peek hole for the birds to come back. When all is quiet and the birds are satisfied that no harm will come to them, they appear, hopping from twig to twig. The mother bird will sometimes perch on the side of the nest, look around to be sure that no one is near, and then settle down on the eggs, looking straight toward the kodak, never dreaming that her picture is to be taken.

Snowy Egrets

But how would you like to take a trip down into the marshes of Louisiana into the very heart of the bird country where thousands of egrets, herons, pelicans, royal and cabot terns, and other water birds are building their nests and raising their young? Such a trip was taken recently by Alfred M. Bailey, director of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, who brought back miles and miles of motion pictures of bird life for others to enjoy.

"In one place our blind was right in the midst of a whole colony of snowy egrets," Mr. Bailey told the writer. "Thousands of them were flying all around us. These beautiful 'plume' birds live among the button bushes and willows in the marshy lowlands. In the distance we could see white balls perched on these low bushes, but suddenly the balls would rise and wing away, for they were all snowy egrets.

"Our blind, which was built on a platform to keep us out of the water, at first disturbed and alarmed the egrets, but those farther away from us, knowing nothing about this new shack arrangement in their midst, would fly quite close. This would encourage others to come closer until finally we had birds all around us, so that we made peek holes on all sides of our tent.

"Sometimes we would be within five feet of a lovely egret standing guard over her nest of four light blue eggs, never suspecting that she was being photographed."

In the off-shore islands along the gulf, Mr. Bailey said, he found all kinds of gulls, skimmers, pelicans and terns. Some of the little islands were so completely monopolized by the pelicans that the islands were called "pelican cities." To have a blind in the center of one of these cities and watch all of the goings and doings of the big-beaked web-footed pelicans was, he said, like going to a three-ring circus.

Solemn-Looking Pelicans

The funny, awkward, sometimes solemn-looking pelicans made a constant racket with their peculiar elephant-like grunts and their queer calls as they waddled here and there hitting each other over the head with their flapping wings. For nests they had pulled together some driftwood and twigs, washed in from the sea, lining them with feathers and old bones or whatever they could find, for with so many birds on such a little island the pelicans found it rather hard picking to make a nest.

A whole family of young black-skinned, naked, baby pelicans were very busy quite near Mr. Bailey's blind. Just as he was ready to take their pictures, larger pelicans would waddle in between the kodak and the nest and stand there refusing to budge. When the mother bird brought fish to feed the young ones, the baby birds would reach their bills all the way inside the mother's beak trying to get all they could to eat.

Each new kind of bird presents a different problem to the photographer, for both its habits and home are different. Some make homes in tree trunks, others dig tunnels underground, some build in bushes in swamps, others choose high tree tops.

Whole histories of bird life have been made in pictures by Mr. Bailey. At such times he builds the blind in March near the bird's nest, and then visits it once or twice a week until the end of June. In this way he learns their secrets, gets pictures of the eggs, of the mother bird, the tiny bills peeping through the shells, the little fledglings, the feeding times, the lessons in flying and finally the full-grown birds.

Across the "Passes"

A True Adventure

By ST. JOHN WOODD

FOUR o'clock on a freezing September morning. Swinging lights, snow that looked like ivory through the darkness, mules grunting, scuffling of hoofs, the cries of the "arrieros," travelers' exclamations, steam rising from pools of hot water in the snow.

The two young travelers had arrived at the Puente del Inca—the Inca's Bridge, high up on the Argentine side of those tremendous mountains which divide Chile from the Argentine Republic, having come thus far by train from Buenos Aires the night before.

They were going on by muleback across the Passes, and through the Transandine Tunnel to the other side of "the hills," and felt the full spirit of romance about them as they waited quietly on the Bridge for their special guide, who finally appeared through the darkness leading a beautiful little mule.

He was such a happy-looking fellow, and had such a boyish appearance that Julian remarked, "You are young to be a guide."

"It is that I have lived always in the Cordillera, señor," he replied, and began serenely to make all things shipshape for the ride. Bertine was comfortably settled in her saddle, and her top-boots wrapped round with an old, long, vicuna wool comforter cut in two, so that the freezing air could not touch her feet. She wore a bright red knitted hat to keep her head warm.

Ignacio, her guide, led the mule to a good place in the line, and Julian watched the red hat zigzagging about in the crowd before finding the "capataz," as the man in charge is called, and getting a mule for himself.

Setting Out at Dawn

As soon as the light grew strong enough for the track to be plainly seen the long line of travelers set off. The going was fairly easy for a mile or two, and as the sun rose a few minutes after the start, the whole party was happy and cheerful. Then the track became steeper, and the mules went carefully, each one delicately feeling its steps. Julian wondered why they were so careful, and then saw that the snow on the path was as slippery as glass.

Presently they mounted a stiff zigzag to a little plateau. The cavalcade was halted here, and the travelers were asked to get off their mules so that the saddles, cloths and girths might be readjusted, if necessary.

"We go one behind the other from here on, señores," said the Capataz. Guides had been placed here and there along the pass, and word was given to proceed.

The party was moving along the edge of their first precipice, where, on one side of the mountain was a sheer drop to a gully full of white, whirling and tossing water, and on the other the snow wall rose so steeply that one could rest one's hand on it. Julian suddenly felt his mule begin to lag, and saw the distance between him and Bertine widen. He was delaying the people behind him, too. A guide came scrambling along and said, "The mule needs to rest. You must draw it off the track, please, señor."

"But how?"

"In a little moment I will show you, señor."

Presently a place was reached where the ledge that served for a path widened a trifle, and there was the guide waiting. Between them they managed to get the mule sufficiently to one side to allow the rest of the party to squeeze carefully by.

By the time the beast was ready to go on again, the tail of the party was disappearing round a shoulder of the mountain, and for a time there seemed to Julian to be nothing in the world but himself, the mule, and the giant heaps of snow.

Journeying on alone, they came at last to where the track led off the mountain to a plain that stretched ahead for a couple of miles, and just as they had reached level ground the light began gradually to fade, till it became almost dark, added to which the wind blew frozen snow into his face. Nothing could be seen, and Julian, knowing that it was better not to attempt to guide the mule, bent his head and let his wise companion take his own course. Everywhere was silence. Even the mule's faithful plodding made no noise.

Through the Transandine Tunnel

Suddenly he felt the mule stop, and noticed that there was more light, and that the wind was calmer. All at once the wind and snow ceased completely, and the sun shone clear and warm. They were at the edge of the plateau, and on the far side of a little dip in the ground Julian caught sight of a red hat disappearing into the great black hole in the snow which he knew must be the Transandine Tunnel.

There were no lights inside the tunnel. Great stalactites hung from the roof to meet equally great stalagmites rising from the railway line. Many of the travelers had dismounted and were stumbling and slipping about between the sleepers and stalagmites. Mules were snorting and twisting their tails about, people were exclaiming in many languages. Julian called out, "Bertine, where are you?" And to his relief a voice beside him said, "Here!"

It was good to know they were together again, and side by side they took their places in the newly marshaled cavalcade, pushing on until, at last, they emerged into the daylight, and more heavy falling snow and wind. Thankfully they dismounted and crowded into a building they found there, asking for food. But there was none. Fires? There was no fuel. What was to be done? Julian went out to talk to the Capataz, and found Ignacio with the other guides and the mules just inside the mouth of the tunnel.

"Can we go on, Ignacio?"

"If God wishes, señor, but the track is covered, and if it goes on snowing, one will not be able to make out landmarks clearly. Also the snow is now too deep for the mules."

"What are we going to do?"

"The Capataz has not decided."

"How far off is the train?"

"About three miles walking."

Julian told all this to Bertine and they considered. After a while Bertine suggested that they should try it on foot. The idea was welcomed, and Ignacio offered to guide them if they started at once while there was plenty of light ahead.

With good wishes and words of caution from their companions they started off, Ignacio holding Bertine's arm with one hand, and a long pole in the other. It was down hill at first, and all went merrily. They sank continually up to the knees in the snow, however, and fell again and again, but laughed and kept on. Hearing shouts from behind, they stopped, and made out dim forms coming slowly toward them. These turned out to be their fellow travelers who had also decided to make a dash—a very slow dash—for the train.

After the first gay half hour each step was an effort. The party was quiet now. On and on they stumbled through what seemed to be miles and miles of soft snow, reaching at length the foot of a mighty hill on the other side of which they were told the train should be waiting.

The whole force of guides then set off, each in a different direction, to test the depths of the snow drifts, for, off the track, the drifts would be many meters deep, and they must be sure of each yard they traversed. Then followed another hour of plodding and resting until, triumphant and thankful, the party stood on the top of the hill.

Far below there was a black speck on the snow.

El Tren

"El tren," said Ignacio, "Gracias á Dios."

There was no need to probe for the track going down, as the wind on the mountainside had prevented much snow from settling, and the whole party began to run and tumble and run again, laughing now, till they made out clearly that the black speck was, indeed, the funnel of the engine. Beyond, for miles and miles, lay stretches of mountains and plains of pure dull white.

It was one of those scenes so simple and sublime that they cannot be described, and, tired as they were, the party stopped to gaze in silence at the wondrous sight.

Then someone exclaimed, "Look! a dog." And sure enough, there he was, big, black, friendly, coming up out of the silence to meet them with great bounds, and welcoming them with great bounds, and welcoming them with glad barks! He had come, without doubt, to assure them that all was well, that there were people and warmth and food in the train, and turning he led them down to the line, where, from the top of an enormous frozen wall, they looked onto the roofs of the little transandine train.

The last thing Bertine and Julian saw as the train began to worm its way slowly down the track was Ignacio's merry, happy face; and they still treasure the memory of his shout, "Muy buen viaje, que vayan con Dios." ("Very good journey, may ye go with God.")

Current Events

"The British Empire of 1930"

NOW that vacation days are over and schoolrooms full and active once more, our boy and girl readers will probably welcome back their old friend, the Current Events column. This column is intended for those who will some day read the news articles of our paper for themselves, but who have not as yet quite reached that stage, or who only occasionally tackle the fuller reports. It does not attempt to give anything but a very brief digest of some of the more important items of current news.

There is, however, one series of articles appearing at present in our paper which no boy or girl should miss. This series, which began Sept. 12, and is appearing daily, is the British Empire series. If you would like to make for yourselves a short history book of the British Empire, you should collect these articles into a scrapbook and keep them for future reference. These interesting chapters on the greatest empire ever known to history discuss it from many angles—its position in the world today, how it is composed, its problems and its opportunities. As the introduction to each article explains, the series is presented at this time "in view of the opening of the British Imperial Conference in London, Sept. 30—a conference second only to the Assembly of the League of Nations in bringing together representatives of diverse races from all parts of the globe."

The most important of the many vital matters to be discussed at the conference is the economic question, which centers round the possibility of uniting the Empire for purposes of trade. One group in England, headed by Lord Beaverbrook, is advocating a policy of Empire free trade, i. e., free trade within the Empire but a tariff wall of protection around this free trade group. Those who support this scheme point to what they consider the success of the United States of America in carrying out such a policy. In the United States there is freedom of trade between the states composing the Union but a tariff against outsiders, i. e., goods of outside nations must often pay a high duty before entering the country.

Other schemes will be brought forward at the conference, all aiming at finding a solution for the trade depression and unemployment from which England has suffered since the war. And not only the quarter of the globe which constitutes the British Empire, but also the rest of the world will be interested to learn what conclusions are reached and what solutions found at the forthcoming conference.

New International Society of Women

Geneva is the home of international societies of all sorts and now comes the news that a new organization known as the Equal Rights International has been formed there. It will work for the complete equality of women throughout the world by endeavoring to obtain the allegiance of all nations to an equal rights treaty, which has as its major article the simple statement that "the contracting states agree that upon the ratification of this treaty, men and women shall have equal rights throughout the territory subject to their respective jurisdictions."

"The status of women," Mrs. Archdale said, "has become a matter of international importance demanding international action."

The new organization has immediately set itself at work in bringing before the delegates of the League of Nations Assembly the objects of the equal rights treaty.

"—as advertised"

How many times you see those two words in the course of a day's shopping: "This article for sale—*as advertised.*"

And those two words are as welcome as they are familiar, for they form a bond of confidence between the merchant and yourself. They are his guarantee to you of worth and value.

Here is an article that has been described in your newspaper. Its merits have been told; possibly, too, its price. You know exactly what you will get when you buy it. You know its quality; its utility; you know how it fits into your needs. And when you buy it, you know you are getting not some unproved substitute but the specified article—as represented.

It is easy to understand why that phrase, "as advertised," creates a feeling of confidence. You have learned to depend upon consistently advertised products. You know that the maker has confidence in them, else he would not spend money calling your attention to them day after day, month after month. You know that they have been approved by the most critical of investigators—the buying public. And above all you know from experience that buying goods "as advertised" is the best investment you can make.

It pays to read the advertisements

THE HOME FORUM

Humming Birds Are Americans

FOR fifteen seconds every September morning I entertain a tiny sun-bright visitor. He announces himself by a sudden hum or whir, like no other sound in the world, that fills the air for thirty feet about him with swift vibrations; and when I hear that sound my look darts at once to the evening primroses that grow in a far corner of the garden. There he is before me, treading air, poising himself before a golden blossom as though the law of gravitation had suddenly ceased to operate, or else had been abrogated in his special behalf. His feathers seem to be composed in part of emeralds and in part of rubies. His legs and feet, of which he makes quite negligible use in the course of a day's activities, are tucked invisibly under him—so perfectly, indeed, that many people still believe, as they do also concerning birds of paradise, that he is entirely unequipped with underpinning. His wings, of which he makes an astonishing use, are scarcely more visible than his legs, and I see them only as a gray and dark-edged blur, a sort of nimbus, that surrounds him constantly on all his travels. He is a little more than three inches in length.

For fifteen seconds by the watch he darts among the primroses—first resting back in air to survey them with head held high, then dipping swiftly into a corolla. He pays no attention to any other flowers, and even from among the primroses he chooses only a few. Then, having taken all he cares for from my garden, he shoots away toward a garden four miles off and on the other side of a thousand-foot hill. Judging from the speed at which he starts—a speed so great that the eye can follow him only with difficulty and for the first hundred yards of his flight—one would say that he will be sipping the primroses over there in less than half a minute.

If there be any creature that knows more certainly than the humming bird precisely what it wants and that goes after that thing with greater precision and dispatch, I have not yet made its acquaintance. He carries his efficiency in business to an amazing pitch of perfection, covering a daily beat that can scarcely measure less than five hundred miles with the exactitude and the tireless onrush of a cross-continental express. Five hundred miles, do I say? That would mean only fifty miles per hour during his ten-hour day, and certainly he seems to be doing better than that as he hurtles past my door. And yet that is a respectable mileage for such a dainty traveler, whose engines are run on flower-nectar. When he packs off for Florida, as he will be doing now in a few weeks, he will probably travel more rapidly than that.

One of the most remarkable things about Shakespeare's conception of the tiny goblin called Puck is that Shakespeare never saw a humming bird. Had he seen one, he would not have been obliged to draw upon his imagination at all, but as matters stood he had to do all the work, because there are no humming birds in England, or, for that matter, in the Eastern Hemisphere. Considering that there are more than four hundred species of these birds in the world, and that any one of these is likely to seem to a beholder the very acme of birdly charm and loveliness, it does not seem fair that all of them should be confined to the two Americas. For that matter, it does not seem entirely just that only eleven species out of four hundred and odd should ever be seen in the United States, and only one of these in New England. It is true that they cover an enormous territory, ranging all the way from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego, and that a single bird makes himself conspicuous in about as many places during the course of a day as we can reasonably expect, yet the northern continent is insufficiently provided in comparison with Peru and Bolivia and Ecuador. The man who stands watching in a garden of the northern Andes when summer is growing late must fancy, as he hears the constant hum about him and sees the flash of iridescent hues, that the rainbow has been broken and has grown wings. What it must be to have four hundred different sorts of humming birds to study—including the tiniest, which is less than three inches long, and the giant of Patagonia, almost as large as a thrush! Here is a special field of ornithology even more fascinating than that provided by American warblers, and one is not surprised to learn that it has been sedulously cultivated for a long time, or that the students who confine themselves to observation of these smallest birds should claim for themselves a special name, "trochilidists," as a mark of distinction. One has heard of the English poet who was more proud of his exhaustive knowledge of thorns than of his literary reputation, but what is this in comparison? Ah, to be the world's supreme trochilidist, to know more than anyone else about humming birds!

The first thing that one would do if he had such knowledge and could speak with the authority that should go with it, would be to find a classification of the many species acceptable to all other specialists. It has long been known that humming birds are related not to the wrens, as scholars once absurdly thought, but to the large family of the swifts. So much progress has been made, but beyond this lies chaos, a welter of conflicting terminologies which are not always consistent with themselves.

The second thing for a great trochilidist to undertake should be the discovery of a generic name for these birds translatable into all languages and not unworthy of them. It is a curious fact that the name "humming bird" was first applied to them by the strange adventurer, Thomas Morton, who set up a Maypole on the New England coast nearly three centuries ago, with the apparent intention of annoying the people of Massachusetts Bay. The name has always been felt to be inadequate, but no one has yet had the hardihood and the requisite skill in nomenclature to change it. We shall atone for this and do justice to the bird, probably, at about the same time as we find a suitable name for the butterfly.

Never do I see the humming bird without trying to think of a better name for him, but all the names that occur to me are merely pretty and fanciful. These will not do, because he is a great deal more than pretty, if indeed he is that at all. He is fiercely beautiful—far more powerful in proportion to his size than the eagle, and pugnacious without any relation to his size whatever. His feathers gleam when the sunlight strikes them like polished mail. I have seen this winged atom transformed, on occasions when his nest seemed threatened, into a darting fury, an animated needle, and I think I should prefer, if given the choice, to confront an angered hawk. Emphatically, then, it will not do to call him the "flower bird" because he is not particularly flowerlike in appearance or temper. One cannot name him after his song because he has none. I think he is more like electricity than anything else—so tense he is, so swift, so exact. Also, he reminds one a good deal of a live coal.

From a nest the size of a large walnut shell, and daintily fashioned beyond belief, came this creature of speed and splendor that can cross the continent in three days of tireless flight, going over forest and city and plain like a bullet. From an egg the size of a large bean came this power and beauty. The smallest of birds enlarges our notions of the bird world more than any other. He makes all other birds whatever seem mere clumsy bunglers. For a few minutes after he is gone I do not like to look even at goldfinches. It does not seem fair to them. O. S.

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Amphora Excavated in Old Corinth

Who left her water-bottle by this stair,
Tipped carelessly against the steps just so?
These five worn steps that start and climb nowhere—
Who tripped up last two thousand years ago?

The amphora's unthrottled secrets stir,
Escaping scarcely brush the golden air—
Whiff of old fragrant loves, a scent of myrrh
Blown sunward, sea birds vanished unaware.

—GERTRUDE HUNTINGTON MCGIFFERT, in "Cast In Bronze."

Courtesy of Chicago Galleries Association

"Lucille." From a Painting by Camille Andrene

The Wintergreen Picnic

All summer long, the children of that little farming community of Wisconsin had looked forward to the annual wintergreen picnic. To be sure, they might invade the "wintergreen patch," as they called it, at any time, and they did make frequent excursions to this aromatic little spot, but the exciting, altogether wonderful time was in late October before the fall rains set in. This was the last deep-in-the-woods picnic of the season, and took place—according to the reckoning of their elders—when the berries had reached the fullness of their scarlet beauty and fragrant strength.

By this time the corn was husked, and stored in the corn granary. The cornstalk fodder was securely stacked under shelter, and the last of the yellow pumpkins lying here and there had been assorted; the best of them put in bins in the cellar for table use, and the slightly imperfect ones piled in a convenient place for feeding the stock. The time had come for The Picnic.

As soon as possible after the morning household work was finished, the lunches were packed, and, admonitions freely bestowed by such of the elders as remained at home. In early years the oxen, old Jim and Roan, had borne them triumphantly to the wintergreen patch, and later, when the little farm had begun to yield more than a meager support for the family, came horses, broad backed, and swifter, even at a moderate walk, than the reliable old oxen. The big farm wagon, supplemented by a spreading hay rack, was brought into play, and on this they piled themselves—children and neighbors' children—for this wintergreen hunt was a neighborhood affair. The smaller ones filled the wagon box, while the older ones perched on the high sides of the rack. Then away they went, through the orchard stripped of its fruitage, and with its branches showing bare and brown, then on a short cut through the dry stubble of the wheat field, and at last entering the road winding around the base of a forty-acre hillside.

And what a road this was! Oak and elm wove an interlocked canopy. Butternut trees stood here and there inviting all to an abundant supply of good butternuts for the winter. Vine maple splashed gorgeous central lights against the bronze and brown and rusty gold of the autumn foliage. Lingering greens clustered in sheltered spots out of reach of the frosts. Wild plum trees stood grouped in thickets, and talked of their late harvest and of next spring's robing of white blossoms. Is it any wonder that they loved this road?

Then they were there. The underbrush had disappeared, and here was the wintergreen upstarting from its base of sweet-smelling earth, and holding up its thick, oval, shining leaves and brilliant red berries, in answer to the call of many months of suns and dews and rains and winds. Down on their knees the children went, a red berry or a green leaf popped into each mouth; childish trebles went ricocheting through the woods. "Here they are!"—"Here are big ones!"—"O, come over here, they are thickest on this side." Then one proposed that they make birch bark baskets, Indian fashion, to carry the berries home. Away flew the noisy, shouting group to the home of the birches a quarter of a mile distant, and in less than an hour they were back, each one bearing an armful of freshly peeled birch bark. Their nimble fingers knew all the possibilities of birch bark, and in a very short time a plentiful stock of little baskets was ready for the filling, and what an array they made lined with brilliant autumn leaves and filled to overflowing with glossy green leaves and scarlet berries! Those filled baskets were their treasure, and no richer could they have been had the Bank of England opened its vaults to them.

The baskets were set in the shade, and then came luncheon. Sitting anywhere, everywhere,—any place was a royal seat,—they attacked the hampers awaiting them in the wagon. There was johnny cake fresh from the oven that very morning, and liberally buttered; there were pickles made of cucumbers grown in their own gardens; there was cake made with sorghum grown and prepared on the place, and there were thick slices of bread and butter, generously spread with wild strawberry preserves which these very children had picked in the long, sunshiny summer days; and there were tightly covered pails of creamy milk.

A ramble in the surrounding woods, and they were called by their elders to get ready for the return trip. Of course, they were not ready but it was a vividly happy group that rode slowly home through the deepening shadows surrounded by the baskets of fragrant berries. The indescribably sweet smell of October was in the air. The loosening leaves floated softly down on sunbonneted and straw-hatted little heads. Their passing by stirred afresh the good-night twitter of birds.

Husking

It was the pleasant harvest-time,
When cellar-bins are closely stowed,
And garrets bend beneath their load.

And the old swallow-haunted barns,—
Brown-gabled, long, and full of seams
Through which the moted sunlight streams. . . .

On Esek Harden's oaken floor,
With many an autumn threshing worn,
Lay the heaped ears of unhusked corn.

And thither came young men and maids,
Beneath a moon that, large and low,
Lit that sweet eve of long ago.

They took their places, some by chance,
And others by a merry voice
Or sweet smile guided to their choice.

How pleasantly the rising moon,
Between the shadow of the mows
Looked on them through the great sim-boughs!

—JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, in "Mabel Martin"

Water By the Ton

As the factory-ship used about forty tons of water a day, we were very soon busy getting fresh supplies. This job at first caused the chief engineer no little anxiety, for as little water was to be found, we were rapidly getting on short rations. When I reported a discovery of fresh water running under the ice about five miles distant, there was universal rejoicing. The water-boats were quickly taken to the spot, where we managed to collect on an average seventy-five tons of water a day.

The method of obtaining water is worth describing. Long narrow channels are cut into the top strata of snow and ice until a sufficient depth is reached to allow the ice to melt in the sun's warmth and flow into funnel-shaped sacks, which, in turn, have a hose attached leading to the water-boat. These pipes have a habit of freezing overnight and have to be changed every morning.

As the water-boats fill up, they sink lower into the sea, so that when fully loaded only the bow and stern posts show above water. To prevent them from sinking each one has built into its sides an air-tight compartment; and I have often seen these boats being towed back to the factory-boat completely awash, with the seaman sitting gingerly on the stern-post, the tiller between his knees, expecting a very cold bath any minute. —F. V. MORLEY and J. S. HODGSON, in "Whaling North and South."

THERE are still many people, both artists and laymen, who do not understand or find interesting the School of Art which bears the somewhat indiscriminate and elastic term of "Modernism." Its use of angles and distortion does not readily appeal to those who have not trained their eyes and opinions to this method of expression. The influence of such artists as Cezanne—the Father of Modernism—Matisse, Seurat, Remoir, Picasso, Van Gogh and their friends and followers has been and is exceedingly strong. Their influence largely dominates all of the major exhibitions of important galleries and the public is becoming accustomed to what is virtually an "acquired" or "educated" taste, and asking the reason for it.

Critics who have become ardent admirers of this French School enthusiastically state that Cezanne was a liberator: that he liberated the artist from the necessity of academic drawing—in other words, careful draftsmanship. This has more good in it than at first appears, as old-fashioned tight handling has given way to more beautiful freedom of technique. All passing theories in the various arts have broadening influences even though they themselves may not always be worthy or permanent. At the beginning of the movement too much was made of the incapable young artist who by the very reason of his poor workmanship gained recognition: but that phase has largely passed and good workmanship of its type is demanded. Those who have this acquired taste find tremendous interest in it.

Camille Andsene of Chicago went to Europe some three years ago on a traveling scholarship and remained there until recently. A one-man showing of her work in a Chicago Gallery reveals that in her sojourn in France she has felt the French influence and has assimilated it in her own way. She uses angles and block-like formations, the stylized technique and the design factors of the "modern," with the mannerisms by which is sought to be conveyed to the public the theory that the subject matter is subordinate to the way in which it is portrayed. Yet her canvases cannot offend the most conservative: they are likable and there is a charming tonality of color running through them all.

The canvas shown here, "Lucille" is typical of her figure work. The drawing is delightful, especially that of the hands and book. It shows a mastery of draftsmanship. The lines of her composition are cleverly managed. She has produced a number of sympathetically painted portraits, among them skillfully captured children subjects. Miss Andrene is young and much may be expected of her future.

Water Parted

Water, parted from the sea,
May increase the river's tide,
To the bubbling fount may flee,
Or through fertile valleys glide.

Thou in search of lost repose,
Through the land 'tis free to roam,
Still it murmurs as it flows,
Till it reach its native home.

—THOMAS AUGUSTINE ARNE, in the opera "Artaxerxes"

Cloth of Gold

The year in magnificent stride
Flings down a cloth of gold,
The sandy wastes to hide,
Yellow, and orange, and red,
Over the desert bed,
Glorious to behold.

And to the New England shore
Comes the same cloth of gold
Spilled from the Summer's store.
Golden it spreads, with blue,
And lovely amethyst hue,
Lying on field and wold.

Through the portcullis of Spring
California's cloth of gold
Floats an enchanted thing;
And far away in the east,
It spreads the autumn feast,
Star-gemmed, unrolled.

—CAROLINE HAZARD, in "Songs in the Sun."

Stoddard and R. L. S.

A number of years ago, I had a very dear friend in Charles Warren Stoddard. His books on "those summer islands," the South Seas, written long before the commercial world had discovered them, breathed, crystallized, their very charm.

One day, Stoddard and I were speaking of Paris. He told me of leaving Mark Twain, with whom he had been living in London where Twain was lecturing, and of coming to Paris. There was no particular reason, but it was spring, and an urge had come upon him to roam in France. He met by chance, on the Rue de Rivoli, a one-time chum of Hawaiian days, who suggested that he come to Barbizon, where he and others were painting. And this was not all. His chum described a tempting little pension, "Siron's" by name, where all the artists enjoyed pleasant companionship and fruitful labor. "Come, Dad" (everyone called Stoddard "Dad"), "come on a Monday, for we have clean napkins on Mondays only! Besides the painter chaps, there is a writer fellow whom you will like. He is a bully companion and his speech is like music."

Stoddard yielded, went to Barbizon, to Siron's and there, in the long dining room which the artists had decorated with their work, or in the long garden at the back set with tables under the trees, . . . my friend talked to "this writer fellow" of those oases of the South Pacific. Stoddard could talk as well as he could write. When he talked you could hear the surf pounding on the reef. You could see the wondrous blue of the sea and the blue of the sky, with the trade clouds sailing overhead. You could enjoy the gentle sway of the coconut palms and imagine the mountains of fantastic shape. You could breathe the perfume of the island and watch the golden-brown natives bathing.

His listener, for it was Robert Louis Stevenson; drank deeply, through him, of the delights, the atmosphere and the sunshine of that world of peace. We all know what happened later. Stevenson visited Stoddard in San Francisco, married the former wife of Stoddard's artist friend, and after a time, went to those islands.—HERBERT B. TURNER, in "Picturesque Old France."

The Pathway to True Riches

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THROUGHOUT the ages the gaining of material wealth has been a problem of absorbing interest to mankind. The history of nations tells many a story of the search for and the accumulation of treasure. Over its pursuit the glamour of romance has been cast, covering its sordidness with alluring tales of heroic deeds, of honor to be won as well as riches, until men have deemed it well worth while to endure untold privations and hardships in the ofttimes bitter struggle to win the wealth and favor of the world.

Yet, even though seeming success is attained, how often has it been proved that material wealth frequently does not bring with it the boon of happiness, content, and joy. On the contrary, the adequate protection of wealth often taxes the ingenuity of its possessor to the utmost, resulting in harassment and other undesirable conditions of thought. Far-reaching indeed, then, is the Master's admonition, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal: but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal."

Paul, when reminding the Corinthians of the promise in Isaiah, speaks of the splendor of spiritual riches. "Eye hath not seen," he writes, "nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." How may we find these heavenly riches, abundant and secure in our keeping,—these things of beauty and of unimaginable wealth? In the Bible we find, like a thread of gold running through the dark web of human desires, the clue leading to this treasure, and learn that it is love for God and man, faith in God's Word, and obedience thereto.

Through the older Scriptural writings the gleaming thread can be traced leading up to the coming of Jesus the Christ. Then the full effulgence of divine light illumined the way, and the life and works of the Master revealed the treasures of God's love to all who would diligently seek them. But through succeeding centuries misapprehensions obscured his pure and simple teaching, and dense materialism cast a veil over the shining way, until it seemed well-nigh lost to the eyes of men. Here and there the faith of reformers cleared the path of much that encumbered it, and men turned gratefully to seek again the treasures of the kingdom of God. Nevertheless, it remained for these days, through the work of the greatest religious leader the world has known since the time of the Master, to restore his teaching together with its practice. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, through her great love for God and man was enabled to give to the world this wonderful revelation of Truth in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Thus for all time has the treasure house of spiritual substance been unlocked, and all who will may partake of its unlimited and precious store.

But mortal sense again cries: "The way is too straight. Let us choose some easier path, and walk in broader way." Does not the Master say to all who hesitate, "He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness but shall have the light of life"? As one enters this pathway, illumined by the rays of Truth, the way widens as each step into a fuller understanding of God and man.

In an address to a branch church of The Mother Church, Mrs. Eddy said: "More than regal is the majesty of the meekness of the Christ-principle; and its might is the ever-flowing tides of truth that sweep the universe, create and govern it; and its radiant stores of knowledge are the mysteries of exhaustless being. Seek ye these till you make their treasure yours" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 149). Is there any sacrifice too great to gain this understanding—this consciousness of heavenly good? What is it we sacrifice? Merely our trust in false material, so-called laws that bind us to the belief of life and substance in matter. In their place we find "love, joy, peace, longsuffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance," against which, as Paul tells us, "there is no law." Thus do we gain the riches of our inheritance as children of God; and as our vision becomes wider and clearer our appreciation of these true spiritual riches proportionately increases, and we realize more and more fully the wonderful promise contained in Mrs. Eddy's words on page 264 of Science and Health, "When we learn the way to Christian Science and recognize man's spiritual being, we shall behold and understand God's creation,—all the glories of earth and heaven and man."

Dreamers

We catch the wind in a woven net,
A shining net,
Snare her wonderful, beating wings
In a wilder urgency that flings
The splendor of its threat
Over all mortal things.

From the sand we spin us a golden rope,
A sparkling rope,
And loop it over the tip of a star
To hold us fast where the whirlpools are,
We who are saved by hope,
We who adventure far.

—KATHERINE LEE BATES, in "America The Dream."

Dancers of Angkor

At the far end of the esplanade, just before it reaches the grand entrance to the temple, a single light gleams forth like the flash of a distant fire-fly. Others follow until presently they form a circle of lights which finds reflection in the still waters of the moat below. In the fitful gleam shadowy forms move about, against the background of the mighty temple walls. Strange music is heard and the sound of a rythmic drum-beat. The hour is at hand and the little group of modern pilgrims to ancient Angkor makes its way from the hotel to the terraces of Angkor Vat where modern maids of Cambodia are about to perform the folk dances of the Khymers, even as a thousand years ago.

Along the broad way of stone polished smooth by the tread of twenty generations leads the approach to the temple entrance. The dark waters of the ancient moat lie beneath on either side and the noble gateway towers before, silhouetted against the starlit tropical sky. In its shadow the odorous torches form a circular enclosure for the dancers and behind are gathered the natives, Cambodians, Annamese, Malays, Chinese, from miles around. Beyond and into the distance until they merge with the darkness stretch the far-flung walls of Angkor Vat. And among them, scarce discernible in the heavy shadows, rise the five central towers, their perfect symmetry unmarred by the passage of a thousand years, their strange exotic beauty the evidence of a culture which is one of the marvels of history.

And now, from out some one of the dark recesses in the temple walls, come the Cambodian maids, attired for the dance as were their ancestresses, all silks and gold and precious stones which flash in the torchlight even as the glory of the temple itself must have flashed in the days when there was never a Caucasian eye to regard it. In dignified and expressive pose and gesture, accompanied by music from strange instruments and the unbroken rhythmic beat of a primitive drum, they portray the customs of their long-gone forebears, their devotions, their achievements, their warfares. Finally, in a dance of greater vivacity, they break into a chant of their own, now a low melodious humming, now a joyous blend of twenty girlish voices, its significance elusive, but its mysterious appeal a thing to haunt the memory.

One by one the torches, held in the hands of Cambodian children, have flickered out until as the dance ends there is almost complete darkness. The fair girlish dancers of Angkor withdraw into the obscurity whence they but lately emerged while the spell they have woven still holds and the past they have recalled refuses to fade from the vision. In all the wonder of Angkor, comparable to nothing else in the world, without rival in its fascination, this is the climactic appeal, this dance before the ancient temple in the light of the torches to the music of the olden instruments. With the dancers of Angkor one has lived for a while in an age long gone and partaken of its splendor.

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STOCK SELLING SEEMS BETTER THAN BUYING

Support Is Lacking and Prices Allowed to Drift Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market slipped into reverse again today and moved slowly down hill, although its descent was checked now and then during intervals of dullness when offerings dried up.

The mediocre rally yesterday led bearish professionals to before that the best prospects for immediate profits were still on the short side, and selling was resumed throughout the list. Utilities encountered considerable realizing, but pressure also was applied to the merchandising shares and to miscellaneous industrials. Activity increased somewhat in comparison with the Wednesday trading, yet the turnover remained small.

A mild mid-afternoon rally reduced or eliminated the moderate losses in the active issues, but the market turned heavy again in the more active late trading, partly in sympathy with easiness of grain prices.

American Can, U. S. Steel, Westinghouse Electric, American Telephone, Sears Roebuck, General Electric, American & Foreign Power, General Motors, United Aircraft, Safeway Stores and Radio sagged one to two points.

There were larger losses in Eastman Kodak, Worthington Pump and Auburn Auto.

The close was weak. Sales approximated 1,400,000 shares.

Business News

In order to make much progress in either direction the market appeared to need more definite news, of one sort or the other, than has been forthcoming. Reports of better inquiry for some of the commodities, notably steel, and pig iron and copper, indicate a belief on the part of important consumers that prices have scraped bottom; but in the absence of a rally in quotations on these materials improvement is regarded as rather theoretical.

Professional bears have capitalized the sluggish response made by business in a period when seasonal gains are normal. On the other hand, more cheerful speculative circles profess to be satisfied with the situation and are willing to allow the recovery plenty of time.

The weekly construction figures for the states east of the Rockies revealed that the daily rate of new awards for September was running slightly behind August's, although the figures for residential building showed improvement.

From trade circles came reports that business in the cotton mills was reviving and that the New York City garment industry was unusually busy, indicating that fall buying had started. The president of an automobile company noted a 30 per cent increase in his concern's August business over July, characterizing the gain as "a definite and encouraging upturn."

Announcement of the terms of American Agricultural Chemical Company's reorganization brought flurries of activity in the company's stocks. The preferred, which is to be exchangeable share for share for stock in the Delaware corporation, soared half a dozen points to a new high, but the common, on which the exchange basis is one-tenth of a share of new for one of the present stocks, slumped to a new low.

Money was easy and so abundant that the unofficial rate held at 1½ per cent compared with the call loan renewal rate of 2 per cent.

Investment Bonds Firm

The investment section of the bond market was firm today but stock privilege issues followed the trend of shares. The best demand centered in utility and railroad issues of the highest grade.

The volume of new offerings was much smaller than in the first half of the week, consisting solely of municipal issues, the largest of which was the $1,000,000 4 per cent loan of the City of Cincinnati.

The continued easiness of money when a tighter money market had been expected to result from the elimination of the large overdraft on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has been regarded as favorable to the bond market, and the renewal rate of 2 per cent for call money yesterday gave impetus to investment buying, particularly of railroad issues. Some firming of rates is anticipated during the remainder of the month as the seasonal movement of funds from New York to the interior gains headway.

Baltimore & Ohio refunding 5s, St. Paul 5s of 1957, Canadian Pacific Railway 4½s, Big Four 4½s, Colorado & Southern 4½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Pennsylvania gold 4½s were among the railroad issues for which a good demand developed. Some issues which were strong yesterday showed fractional recessions as holders were influenced to take profits, but the group held firm. The same was true of utilities, Consolidated Gas 5½s, Detroit Edison 5s, and North American Edison 5s receding.

Utah Light & Traction 5s reached a new high. Investors displayed interest in Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5½s, Goodyear Tire & Rubber 5s and National Dairy 5¼s in the domestic section.

In the foreign group, standard European issues as French 7½s, British 5¼s, and German 5½s were quiet and firm. Royal Dutch warrant 4s were active. South American Governments were little changed.

Small changes, principally on the down side, developed in U. S. Government

JAPAN WILL NOT SEEK RENEWAL OF CREDIT

TOKYO (AP)—Kyocho Hijikata, governor of the Bank of Japan, today announced that Japan would not seek renewal of a credit of 100,000,000 yen (about $50,000,000), established in London and New York last November, to strengthen the Empire's monetary position preparatory to lifting the gold embargo Jan. 11, 1930.

The credit expires Nov. 21. No part of it has been used and the credit now is unnecesary.

Hijikata's statement was interpreted as meaning the Government would not restore the gold embargo, despite agitation in some commercial circles favoring such a course.

SWEETS CO. OF AMERICA

NEW YORK—Chairman Clarke of Sweets Company of America says the company's business is in excellent condition and orders are coming faster than they can be filled.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 18	Last Sept. 17
45½	21		Ahlibi	200	22	22	22	
37¾	22½	1.00	Adams Ex	1500	38½	36¾	36½	38¾
34¾	29¾	1½	Addressograph	100	31½	31½	31½	32
⅞	½		Ahumada	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	
154⅝	103¼	3†	Air Reduc	1400	133½	131½	131½	134
36	16	1¼	Airway El	700	17¼	16¾	16¾	17¼
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	100	1	1	1	1
9¼	4½	..	Alaska Jun	200	5½	5⅜	5½	5⅜
15½	6½	..	Albany PWP	300	10¾	10½	10¾	10¾
72	55	..	Allegh Steel	200	49	49	49	
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	100	31⅜	31½	31½	32
107½	67	8½	Allegh pf ww	100	94	94	94	94
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	500	371	362¾	366¾	371¾
126¼	121	7	Allied Ch pf	100	126	126	126	
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	700	53⅜	52⅛	53⅛	53
43½	24	3	AL Port Cem	300	33¾	33½	33¾	33
31½	18	2	Amerada	500	34¼	33	34	34½
10⅜	4⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	18900	6½	5⅞	6¼	6½
39⅝	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	9199	41¾	35¼	38	35
97¾	68	3	Rm Bk Note	100	81	81	81	81
55½	27	..	Am Bosch	1000	30⅜	30⅛	30⅝	31
21¾	8⅝	..	Am Br Boy	7200	19⅞	18⅛	19⅛	19¾
80¾	60½	7	Am Br Bv pf	620	84	79¾	84	80
156½	108¼	6	Am Can	27600	129½	126⅛	126½	129⅝
82½	42	6	Am Car & F	400	48⅛	48	48	48¼
69⅞	39	3	Am Chain	100	57⅛	57½	57½	57¾
51¼	36⅜	2†	Am Chicle	1400	43¾	43	43⅝	43¾
33	9¼	..	Am Com Ale	400	15¼	15	15¼	16
69½	32½	..	Am European	400	39⅛	39	39	39⅞
101⅞	56¼	..	Am & FPW	16200	71	69¾	70	71⅛
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	50	98¼	98¼	98½	99
111½	106¼	7	Am & FP 7	200	109¾	109¾	109¾	109½
111½	98	7	Am & FP 2pf	100	97¾	97¾	97¾	
33⅜	13½	..	Am Hawaii	200	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13½
7	2½	..	Am Hide	300	3⅛	3	3	
41⅞	31	3†	Am Ice	400	33¼	32	32½	32½
87	78	6	Am Ice pf	100	83½	83½	83½	
55⅝	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	3300	36⅝	35¼	35¾	36½
105	39	4	Am Loco	300	41	40	40	40
14½	8	..	Am Mach Met	100	8	⅞ 8⅞		8⅞
51⅞	28¾	1½	Am Metals	1900	29½	28	28	28
119¾	72	1§	Am Pwr&Lt	1300	85¾	82½	83¼	85
107	99	6	Am P & L 6	300	106⅝	106¼	106⅝	106⅛
85	75	3½	Am P&L pf A	1000	87	87	87	86
88¾	82	5	Am P&L pf st	400	89¼	88⅞	89¼	88⅝
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	3900	39⅝	38½	38	38⅝
37	15¼	..	Am Repub	100	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	28700	49½	45⅝	46½	49½
67⅝	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	400	66	65¾	65⅝	66⅛
103⅜	101	6	Am Smelt pf	300	102¾	102	102¼	102
52¼	35¼	3	Am Stl Fnd	400	38¾	38	38¼	39
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Stl Fnd	400	38¾	38	38⅛	39
116	110½	7	Am Stl F pf	2000	110¾	110¾	110¾	
55½	42	2†	Am Stores	100	48	48	48	48½
69⅞	47	5	Am Sugar	300	51½	51½	51½	51¼
110	103¼	7	Am Sugar pf	400	106⅛	106	106	106
274¼	200½	9	Am Tel & T	7300	216¾	214¾	214½	216¾
124⅞	78½	1†	Am Wat W	7800	100	97	98	100⅛
106⅛	49½	6	Am Wat W 6	100	106	106	106	105¼
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	400	28	27	27	
44¾	29½	4	Am Writ pf	400	37¼	37¼	37½	
53¼	25¼	1½	Anac Wire	600	26	25⅛	25⅝	26
81½	44¼	3½	Anaconda	14400	45½	44½	44⅝	45½
51⅝	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	40¼	40¼	40½	40½
37¼	18	1½	Andes Cop	500	20	19½	19½	
29¼	19½	2	Arch Dan	400	21½	21½	21½	21¾
8¼	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	400	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	2300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
13¾	5	..	Arnold Cons	400	9½	9	9	9
46½	31½	4	Asso Apparl	200	34½	34⅓	34½	34⅞
50½	38	2½	Asso Dry G	400	35¾	35	35	35½
242½	194	10	Atchison	1200	219	217⅝	218	219¼
108	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	100	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅝
57	25½	1§	Atlas Stores	700	30¼	29½	29½	30¼
263¾	91	4†	Auburn Auto	3400	133½	117½	118¾	124¼
7	3½	..	Austin N	100	3½	3½	3½	
10⅝	2	..	Auto Sales	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	4900	74⅝	72⅜	73¾	75½
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	700	5⅝	5⅛	5¾	5⅝

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	5900	34	33	33½	33¾
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	4100	109½	108½	108½	
122⅜	96¼	7	Balt & O	1400	100	99⅜	100	100½
84⅝	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	1800	81¾	81⅓	81⅜	81¾
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	400	22½	22⅛	22½	22⅝
92	67½	4	Beatrice	100	85	85	85	85
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	500	31¼	31	31	32
56¼	21½	2	Best & Co	200	50½	49½	49½	50¾
110¼	75	6	Beth Steel	4900	88⅝	87½	87⅞	90¼
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	500	129⅝	129	129	129¾
41½	31	1½	Biaw Knox	200	33½	33⅓	33½	
69	24	1½	Bohn Alum	200	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
90⅜	60½	3†	Borden	400	78½	77⅝	78⅛	78½
50½	23⅜	3	Borg Warner	400	28¼	28	28¼	28½
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	500	19½	18¾	18¾	19¼
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	200	18⅞	17⅝	18	18⅜
85	62	7	Brockway pf	20	62½	60	60	63¼
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bkyn Man T	400	67½	66⅝	66⅝	67
94	84⅞	6	Bkyn Man pf	200	92	92	92	92½
178½	115	5	Bkyn Un G	400	130	129	130	131
30⅝	13¼	..	Bruns Balke	100	16	16	16	16½
33⅜	5⅝	..	Bruns Term	1400	10¾	9½	10	9½
107	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	60	115½	115½	115½	
68	55	7	Budd Mfg pf	40	54	54	54	
16⅞	7¾	1	Budd Mfg	100	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
14⅝	88	..	Budd Wheel	100	12	11	11	11¼
74	20½	..	Bullard	1700	29¾	28½	29	30
51⅞	20¼	1	Burroughs	200	34⅜	34	34	34
48½	29¼	2½	Bush Term	400	35⅞	35½	35½	35⅞
110	99	7	Bush T deb	40	110	110	110	110
118	109½	7	Bush T pf	70	115½	115½	115½	
½	1½	..	Butte & Sup	100	1½	1½	1½	
29⅜	13½	..	Butterick	200	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
112⅜	60½	..	Byers	1900	74½	72	72	74¼

—C—

77½	60¼	4	Calif Pack	100	63½	63½	63½	63⅞
2½	⅞	..	Callahan	300	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
89½	47⅜	..	Calu & Ariz	100	49	49	49	49
33⅜	13	..	Calu & Hecla	100	13¾	12⅞	12⅞	13
75⅜	56	5	Canada Dry	700	64⅛	64	64	65
60	56	3	Can South	50	64	64	64	
228¾	165¼	10	Can Pac	700	186½	185½	185½	186¼
52¼	40⅞	..	Can Pac N wi	500	46⅞	46⅛	46¼	46⅜
28¾	13	..	Capital Adm	200	20⅞	20	20⅝	
96	86⅜	4	Caro C&O	100	96	96	96	
362¾	150	6	Case Thresh	6100	174	170½	171¼	173¼
132	115	7	Case h pf	40	123	123	123	123
79¾	53	3	Caterpillar	400	56¾	56	56	56½
60	9	..	Celotex	1200	13½	12⅜	12½	12
8¼	3¾	..	Century Rib	300	5½	5¼	5¼	
65⅜	40½	6	Cerro deP	400	45	44	44	45
15⅞	5½	..	Cert-Teed	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
45½	20	..	Cert-Teed pf	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
67⅞	19⅝	4.20	Checker Cab	300	32	31¼	31¼	31½
82½	51½	3	Ches Corp	100	63¼	63¼	63¼	
51⅜	44½	2.50	Ches & Ohio	2700	49	48⅝	48⅝	49¼
10	2⅜	..	Chi & Alton	300	3	3	3	
10⅝	2¼	..	Chi & Alt pf	200	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅞
17¾	8½	..	Chi Gt West	100	10	10	10	10½
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	100	35⅜	35⅛	35⅞	
26⅜	12½	..	Chi M&SP	200	15	15	15	15¼
46¼	19½	..	Chi M&SP pf	100	22¾	22½	22½	22½
37	11¼	..	Chi Pneu	100	19	19	19	19¼
125½	90	7	Chi RI	100	95½	95½	95¾	97
110⅜	105	7	Chi RI 7%	100	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108¼
67⅝	48	2.40	Childs	300	52	52	52	52⅜
43	24	3†	Chrysler	3300	27¾	27¼	27¾	27¼
98¾	81	6½	City Ice pf	40	83	82½	83	83½
13¼	5⅜	½	City Stores	100	7		7	7⅜
20⅜	12¼	..	Col Bea Oil	100	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
191⅜	133¼	4	Coca Cola	500	186½	184½	184½	186¼
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	100	59	59	59	59
35¾	14⅝	..	Collins&A	100	21	21	21	
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	500	48	47¼	47½	48
87	55	2	§Colum Gas	14900	64¾	62½	63⅞	63½
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	200	109½	109¼	109¾	109½
199	5	5†§	Col Carbon	1300	128	125¼	126	128½
37⅜	12½	2§	Col Graph	100	17¼	16½	16⅝	17⅜
40¾	23⅜	2	Com Cred	2300	25½	24¾	25	24⅝
55	28½	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	700	35¼	34½	35	35
23¼	..	..	Com Inv war	100	5½	5½	5½	
38	20¼	..	Com Solv	1600	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	26½
20¼	12⅜	.60	Commwith So	1600	14	13¾	13¾	14
104¾	99	6	Com So pf	500	102¾	102⅜	102⅝	103¾
19¾	10½	..	Congoleum	200	11	11	11	11¼
27⅜	15⅜	2	Con Film	400	19⅜	19	19	19
136⅞	98⅝	4	Consol Oil	4100	109	107	107	109¾
105	99¼	5	Con Gas pf	200	105	104⅞	105	104½
22½	11⅝	1.20	Container A	200	17¼	16½	17	17
8½	3¾	..	Container B	400	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	100	29¾	28¾	29¾	29⅝
14	6	..	Cont Bak B	500	6⅝	6	6	6
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	100	78⅞	78⅝	78⅞	80
71⅝	50	2½	Cont Can	1400	58½	57⅝	57⅝	58⅝
97⅞	14¾	1	Cont Dia Fib	100	16¼	14¾	15¼	16
8¼	3½	..	Cont Motors	100	3⅝	3⅜	⅜ 3⅜	3¾
30½	18⅞	..	Cont Oil	2100	19	18⅝	18⅝	19
40⅞	16½	1	Cont Shares	1600	18⅞	18¼	18½	19
111¾	63½	3†	Corn Prod	1200	90⅛	89¾	89¾	90⅛
149⅜	140	7	Corn Prod pf	110	150	149½	149⅝	150¼
33	15½	..	Coty	400	17¼	16¾	16¾	17
35⅜	25½	2†	Cream of Wh	300	32	32	32	32
117	104	7	Crucible pf	10	112	112	114	
7	2	..	Cuba Cane pf a	100	3½	2	2	2¼
9	4	..	Cub Am S	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	100	43⅜	43	43	43
126⅛	105¼	6	Curtis Pub	400	116	115	115	115¾
121⅛	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	100	121	121	121	121
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	2100	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6½
10⅜	7⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	1200	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅝
90½	55	3½§	Cutler	200	62	62	62	

—D—

10⅜	6¾	1	Dome Mines	100	9⅛	9	9	9
30⅝	18	1.20	Dom Stores	100	20	20	20	
145½	95¾	4†	Dupont	1400	117⅞	116¾	117½	118½
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	400	122	121	122	12

—E—

255½	175¾	5†	East Kodak	1300	214½	212	212¼	216
37¼	19½	3	Eaton Axle	200	23	22¾	23	23⅜
62	38	..	Eitingon pf	100	40	40	40	64
114⅞	55½	..	Elec Auto Lt	1200	84⅞	83	84	
9¾	3¼	..	Elec Boat	400	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅝
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	18100	74¼	72½	72⅝	74½
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	100	109½	109½	109½	108⅝
102	97¾	..	Elk P&L Ipf	400	100½	100½	100½	100½
5½	2¼	..	Elk Horn	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
66	94⅜	5	Eng P S 5pf	100	97¾	97½	97¾	
63¾	35½	..	Erie	100	41	41	41	
43⅜	9¼	..	Eureka Vac	300	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
36½	22	1½	Ex Buffet	110	26½	26	26	25⅝

—F—

25½	24¾	..	Fed Screw W	800	23¾	23	23	24¼
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	100	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
33½	19⅜	1.60	Firestone	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
87⅜	64	6	Firestone pf	100	89	69	69	
61⅜	46	2½	First Nat Bk	600	55½	55	55	55½
5⅛	1⅞	..	First Thrift	800	2	1⅞	2	2
2	⅝	..	Fisk Rubber	100	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5⅝
80⅛	22	2	Follansbee B	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	23
100⅛	60½	2	Ford, Can Ltd	200	91	89⅜	89	91½
50	28⅛	..	Fourth Nat Inv	200	35	34	34	34⅜
28¾	10	..	Foundation	900	11½	11⅜	11½	
57⅜	16¼	4	Fox A	600	50	48	48⅜	49½
55⅛	37	4†	Frepeort Tx	300	45⅞	45⅛	45⅛	46

—G—

11⅜	5½	..	Gabriel A	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
105	88½	6	Gen A I pf ww	100	97½	97½	97½	
111⅞	78¼	4†	Gen Am Tk	300	87⅝	87⅛	87⅛	87¾
38½	14¼	1	Gen Bronze	200	21¼	21	21	21½
74¾	32	..	Gen Cable A	100	37⅜	37¼	37¼	34½
85⅜	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	30800	71⅝	70⅝	70⅝	71⅜
12	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	12	12	12	11⅞
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	5600	57⅞	56	56⅛	57⅜
106¼	75	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	75	74	75	75
8⅝	3¼	.30	Gen G&E A	100	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
122	115	8	Gen G&E 8%	10	116	116	116	
53⅜	40½	3	Gen Mills	900	48¾	47⅝	48¼	48¾
100¼	92⅝	5	Gen Mot pf	300	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜	100⅞
54¼	37⅛	3	Gen Motors	3800	44⅝	43⅝	43⅞	44⅜
58¼	30⅜	6a	Gen Pub Svc	400	35⅞	34⅜	34⅜	
51¼	27	..	Gen Theater	700	33⅜	32¾	33	33⅜
90	65¼	4†	Gen Time Inc	6	65	65	65	65
76½	58	5†	Gillette	9400	65¾	64½	64⅝	65⅝
20⅞	10	..	Gimbel Br	200	12	11½	11½	11⅝
19	7⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	300	43¾	40¾	40¾	41⅞
58⅛	21	4	Goodrich	800	22⅜	22¼	22¼	23⅞
64⅛	50	5	Goodyear	2100	57⅜	55	55⅜	57⅜
102¼	90	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	93	93	93	93¼
83⅛	68	7	Gotham pf	20	70	70	70	70
13⅜	8⅜	..	Graham-P	200	9⅝	8¾	8¾	8⅞
54⅛	18	3	Granby	2300	23⅝	21¾	22	23⅜
53	30	1†	Grand Silver	300	40½	39⅜	39½	39⅝

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 18	Last Sept. 17
36⅝	16	..	Grand Union	100	17	16	16	
54	34¼	..	Grand Un pf	300	43¾	43½	43¾	
43	28	..	GranWT	300	31⅞	31⅛	31½	32
102	71¾	5	Grt Nor pf	100	79	79	79	
34½	17	1.40	Grt W Sug	600	18⅜	17⅞	18	19¼
120	110⅜	7	Grt W Sug pf	10	113	113	113	
28	6¾	..	Grisby Gru	1900	8⅞	7⅞	8	8
80	35	..	Gulfstel	800	36¾	35	36¾	

—H—

33¼	12⅜	..	Hahn Dpt St	200	14⅞	13¼	16½	16¾
31¾	21	2	Hall Print	100	22	22	22	
105	90	6	Hamilton W pf	50	105	105	105	
98	85	7	Hanna Ipf	300	91¾	91	91¼	91
9	3⅝	..	Hartman B	100	9	9	9	
17⅜	6⅝	..	Hayes Body	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8½
123⅜	117	7	Here F pf	100	120	120	120	
12⅜	5	..	Hollander	100	8	8	8	8¾
41¼	26¼	2½†	Holland F	100	34½	34½	34½	35
58	37⅜	1	Houdaille B	200	39¾	39	39	39¾
118⅞	83¼	..	Houston Oil	700	99	93¾	93¾	95¾
41⅞	35½	4†	Howe Sound	200	39½	39½	39½	39
63½	35⅜	3	Hudson Mot	300	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
39¾	12¼	2†	Hupp Motors	300	13	13¼	12⅝	13½

—I—

138¾	109	7	Ill Central	100	114⅞	114⅜	114⅝	118
32	19¾	3	Ind Oil&G	200	34½	33⅝	34¼	34⅛
17	4½	..	Indian Mot	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
39¾	5⅝	..	Indian Refin	6100	13½	12⅝	13	13¾
238	194½	11	Ingersoll R	100	197	197	197	200
30½	13½	2	Inspiration	100	14	14	14	14
17¾	10¼	.45	Insur Sh	300	11¾	11¼	11¾	
39½	20⅝	..	Interboro RT	100	30	29¼	29¼	29¾

NECESSITY OF RIGID ECONOMY BY AUSTRALIA

Program Calls for Reducing Imports From America by About $200,000,000

CANBERRA, Australia — National finance is dominating the public mind to the exclusion of all other political questions.

The special representative of the Bank of England in Australia (Sir Otto Niemeyer), attended a momentous meeting of the Federal Loan Council at Canberra, at which it was decided to pool Australian bank credits in London, from which the Government's obligations to its overseas creditors must first be met.

The Loan Council, which consists of the Treasurer of each State Government with the Federal Treasurer presiding, was told by Sir Otto Niemeyer that Australia has not kept in step with the outside world in reducing costs, placing her exported goods at a great disadvantage. He said that production costs must be reduced, and the Government budgets must be balanced. It is clear from the tenor of Sir Otto's statement, that a long period of rigid economy and readjustment lies before Australia.

Need of Balanced Budgets

The Loan Council decided that the budgets must be balanced, and a plenary Council of Premiers and Treasurers was called for a later date. The loan program, cut in half at the beginning of the year, is to be further reduced, and an attempt is to be made to reduce the cost of the state railways, which are losing heavily.

In an official statement, the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. J. H. Stullin said: "For some years past Australian Governments have been able to borrow substantially on the overseas market. Money so raised in London was used for paying interest and other obligations overseas, chargeable to revenue. At the same time, a similar sum of revenue money was made available in Australia for expenditure payable out of loan funds.

"With the cessation of overseas borrowing, other means have to be devised for transferring money from Australia to London to meet the overseas payments due there. A concrete proposal for the mobilization of Australian credits in London has been agreed to and will operate from September.

"Overseas requirements for interest and services for government and semigovernment purposes will be about $180,000,000 a year. Under the pooling arrangement this amount will be paid by the Government in Australia to the banks, in return for the provision of an equivalent sum in London by the banks."

Must Cut Imports

This arrangement will, it is expected, enable Australian payments in London to be met without difficulty. The minimum value of Australian exports during the financial year will be $450,000,000. Of this interest payments and services will absorb $180,000,000, leaving $270,000,000 to pay for imports into the Commonwealth. This means that Australian purchases abroad must be limited to the last figure stated.

The effect on American trade with Australia will be marked. The balance of trade between Australia and America is enormously against Australia, and seeing that Australia's adverse trade balance must be obliterated if the pooling arrangement is to succeed, Australian purchases from the United States worth about $200,000,000 a year must be reduced. This will be done by action through the customs.

In addition to the amount due by Australia each year for interest and other services, there is an accumulated overdraft in London of about $165,000,000. Liquidation of this amount has been causing the Government some anxiety, and Sir Otto Niemeyer is in Australia as the result of an invitation by the Commonwealth Government to discuss this problem. It is expected the overdraft will be funded by means of a short dated loan issued by the Bank of England to the Commonwealth Government.

FURTHER GAINS IN STEEL TRADE NOW ANTICIPATED

CLEVELAND—Steel (formerly Iron Trade Review) says: Those steel market reports which do not record slight improvement in demand this week reveal no worse than a static condition. Superficially at least the betterment of the last few weeks is maintained, and there still is a unanimity of opinion that the corner has been turned, although concerning the extent and rapidity of recovery reservations continue.

Many discern in the price situation, which is spotty and somewhat contradictory, a slow accretion of strength. There are numerous indications that large consumers appraise present levels as the bottom.

Some automotive interests, for example, seek contracts for the first half of 1931, while an electric refrigerator manufacturer would cover first-quarter requirements. Producers vacillate in pricing current and fourth-quarter needs, but refuse such long-time commitments.

"Eastern plate mills are endeavoring to eliminate concessions under 1.70c, Coatesville. In the East there is talk of a $2 a ton rise in structural steel and concrete bars, though at Chicago these products are weaker. Pittsburgh district makers of heavy steel are endeavoring to stabilize at 1.60 to 1.65c.

In some quarters recent advances in sheets are not observed. Producers note that some users who recently pressed for concessions are now willing to continue current levels into the fourth quarter.

In point of production steel is almost passive this week. Operations at Cleveland have advanced from 41 per cent to 50 per cent, and at Buffalo from 48 per cent to 53 per cent. Birmingham and Pittsburgh hold at 55 per cent. Chicago mills are down two points to 55 per cent and Youngstown one point to 58 per cent. Steel Corporation subsidiaries this week average about 68 per cent, maintaining the entire industry at about 60 per cent.

GENERAL MOTORS SALES

During August General Motors dealers in the United States delivered to consumers 86,426 cars. This compares with 60,147 in July and 151,722 in August, 1929. Sales by General Motors manufacturing divisions to dealers in the United States amounted to 76,140 cars, as compared with 70,716 in July and 147,351 in August, 1929. Total sales to dealers, including Canadian sales and overseas shipments, amounted to 85,610 cars, or over 3600 cars per day, as compared with 79,976 in July and 168,185 in August, 1929.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	101⅞	101⅞
Adams Ex 4s	81¼	81¼
Albany PWP 6s '46	93¾	93¾
Alleghany V RR 4s	83¾	83¾
Alleghany 5s '44	98¼	98¼
Alleghany 5s '49	100	100
Alleghany 5s '50 reld	99¾	99¾
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	97	96¾
Am Chain deb 5s '33	104½	104½
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	103⅝	103½
Am For Pow 5s	89¼	89¼
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	89¾	89¾
Am Inter 5½s ct '49	107¼	107¼
Am Metals 5½s	100	99¾
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	97⅝	97¼
Am Metals 4½s	78	78
Am Smelting 5s '47	83¾	83¾
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	103¾	103¾
Am T&T col 5s '46	106½	106½
Am T&T 4s '26	105⅛	105⅛
Am T&T 5s '43	99⅝	99⅝
Am T&T sf 5s '65	107¾	107¾
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	107	106⅝
Am Type Founders 6s	100	100⅝
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	105	105
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '76	103½	101⅛
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	107¼	107¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	95	94⅝
Armour & Co 5½s '43	93¾	93
Associated Oil 6s '35	82	82
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	103½	103½
Atch T&SF 4s '05	97⅛	97⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s	93¾	93¾
Atch T&SF 4½s CAA div '63	130½	130½
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	103⅜	103⅜
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	88	88
Atl Coast L cit	103	103
B&O 1st 4s '48	93½	93½
B&O 4s PLE&WVy div '41	96½	96½
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	96¼	96¼
B&O 4½s '33	89¼	89¼
B&O 4½s ctf	101⅛	101
B&O rfg 5s '95	101⅛	101⅛
B&O 5s series D	104½	104½
B&O rfg 6s '95	104½	104½
B&O 5s ct Swn div	110⅛	110⅛
Bangor & Aroos 4s '31	105	105
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	93½	93
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107½	107½
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	110⅞	110⅞
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	102¾	102¾
Boston & Me 5s '58	103⅛	103⅛
Boston & Me 5s '67	103	101¾
Broadway con	103	103
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98	98
Bklyn City 1st	100⅛	100⅛
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	82	82
Buff R & P 4½s '57	93	93
Bush Term con 5s '55	96⅛	95⅞
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	101	101
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	104¾	104¾
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	103¾	103¾
Cal Pet 5½s '38	99¾	99¾
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	102¼	102¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	40	40
Can Nat Ry as July	99¾	99¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '54	105⅛	105⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	105⅛	105⅛
Can North 4½s	105⅝	105⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	101¼	101¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	118⅛	118
Can Pacific 5s '54	89¼	89¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	103⅞	103⅞
Can South con 5s '62	99¼	99
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	108	108
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102¼	102¼
Cen Steel 8s '41	105½	105½
Certainteed 5½s '48	120	120
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	46	45¾
Ches Corp 5s '47	50	50
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	100¾	100¾
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	94¾	94¾
Chi B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	74¼	74¼
Chi B & Q 4s Ill div '49	90	90
Chi Gt West 4s '59	97	97
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	74¼	74¼
Chi M&StP 4½s rets	87	87
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	100¾	100½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	55	53¾
Chi & Nw 4½s 2037	89⅛	88½
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87 n	99¾	99¾
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	100¼	100¼
Chi RI&P 4½s A	99¼	89½
Chi RI&P 4½s gn cv	97¾	97¼
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	99¼	99
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	94	93
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	102¾	1 02⅜
Chile Copper 5s '47	105⅝	105⅝
Childs Co 6s	96¾	96¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	91⅞	91⅞
Cin Wab Mich 4s	93¼	93
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	91⅝	91⅝
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	101¼	101
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	109⅝	109⅝
Colo & So 4½s A	101	101
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	99¼	99½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	102⅞	102⅜
Columbus Gas 5s	102⅞	102⅜
Com Ax Baraqua 7½s '37	100⅛	100
Com Credit 6s '34	72	72
Com Inv Trust 4s	100⅝	100¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s	100¼	100¼
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	96⅝	96⅝
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	100⅛	100⅛
Con Rly & Lt 4½s sta	106	106
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	100	100
Con Gas 5½s '43	107⅛	107⅛
Con RR of Cuba 4½s	106⅝	106
Con Ry 4s '54	103	103
Copwn Cork & Seal 6s '42	73	73
Crown Cork Paper 6s '51	101	101
Crown Zell 6s ww	102¾	102½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	97½	97½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	96½	96½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	50¾	50¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	70	69½
Caramel Fruit 6s '40	101	103½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	104¼	104¼
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	96⅛	96
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	101	101
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	97⅛	97
Derry 2nd sta	96	95¾
Detroit Ed 5s '55	10	10
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	106⅛	106⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '40	102½	102½
Detroit Ed rfrg 6s '40	106	106
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	107	107
Detroit d 5s '62	98¾	98¾
Det Mer Mar col 6s '41	107	107
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	101¾	101¾
Dodge Bros cf 6s '40	107	107
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	94¾	94½
Dul & So Sh S 8	104	103⅞
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	76	76
Erie 1st con 4s '96	103	103
Erie 5s '67	88¾	88¾
Erie gen 1len	68¼	94¾
Erie gen 7Sa	83¾	83¾
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	94¾	94¼
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	101	101
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	98¾	98¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	74	74
Gen Baking 5½s	45½	45½
Gen Cable 5½s '47	98¼	98¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	97	96¾
Gen Pet 5s '40	103¾	103½
Gen Theater 6s	102½	102½
Geo Car &Nor 6s '34	94½	94
Goodrich 6½s	98¾	98¾
Goodyear 5s '57	105¾	105½
Grand Rp Ry Can 6s '36	92¾	92¼
Grand Tk Ry 7s '04	106⅝	106⅝
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	112¼	112¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	100¼	100¼
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s	111⅝	111⅝
Havana Elec deb 5½s '50	104⅝	105⅝
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	47	47
Hudson &Man adj in 5s '57	101⅞	101⅞
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	85½	85
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101	100⅝
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102¾	102⅝
Ill Cen 4s '51	105⅝	105⅝
Ill Cen 4s '53	98¼	98¼
Ill Cen 5½s '53	90¼	90¼
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	87	87
Ill Cen 6½s '36	93¾	93¾
Ill Cen CStL&NO 4½s '63	100½	100½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	72	72
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	98¾	98
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	101	100⅞
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	74¼	73¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	74	73¾
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	59½	58½
Inter Hydro 6s	94	93¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	101	100¾
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	101¼	101½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	88	88
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	101¾	101⅝
Int Paper 5s '55	107	107
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	89¼	89½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	90	89¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s	105⅞	105⅝
Kanawha &Mich 4s '90	96½	96⅛
Kan City Pitt&Mem	89½	89½
Kan City so rfg 5s '50	99⅞	97⅞
Kancity Term 1st 4s '60	103	103
Kan City P&L 4½s wi	94¼	94¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	102½	102½
Keith 6s '46	85½	85½
Kentucky Ind T 4½s	84¼	84¼
Kings Co El 4s '49	89	89
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	103¾	103¾
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '53	104	104
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	103⅝	103½
Laclede Gas 5½s D	104	104
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	104½	104
L'Autare 6s '54	102⅝	102½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	77½	76½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	92½	91⅝
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '64	101	100⅝
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '54	101½	101½
Lowe's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	77½	77½
Long Island con 4s '38	100½	100¼
Long Island deb 5s '37	82¾	82¾
Loeb Art 8s	101	101
L&N 8 Mon col 4s '52	84½	84½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	93	93
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	54¼	54¼
Met Edison rfg 5s '52	46	46
Midland of NJ 6s '31	104½	103½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	94	94
Mil S&P & SStM 4s '36	103¼	103¼
Mil S&L & SStM 5s gtd	91¾	91
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	94¾	94
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	101⅜	101⅜
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	90	90
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	101	101
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	104⅜	104¼
Mo Pac 5s '77	81¾	81½
Mo Pac 5s O '78	102¼	102¼
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	102⅛	102
Mo Pac 5½s '49	103	102⅝
Mo Pac 5s H	100	100⅜
Mobile & Birm 4s '45	103½	103½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	82½	82½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	95	95
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	100¾	100¾
Morris & Essex 4½s	83¼	83½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	102	102
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97	96⅞
N E T&T 4½s B '61	103⅝	103⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	99¼	99
N O Pub Ser 6s '55 B	94⅝	94⅝
N O T & M 1st 6s '36	100⅛	100
N O T & M 4½s '56	100¼	100
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	83¾	83¾
NYC&HR con 4s '98	84½	84
NYC&HR rfg 4s lm 4½s 2013	103⅛	103⅛
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	108⅝	108⅝
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	107	107
NY Dock 4s '51	107¾	107¾
NY Dock 5s '38	83	83
NY Edison rfg 5½s '41	78¾	78¾
NY GELH&P 5s '48	114⅞	114½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	109	108⅞
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	98¼	98¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	124	124
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	107⅛	107⅛
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	109¼	109¼
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	107½	107½
NY Westchester & B 4½s '46	103	103¼
Niag Shares 5½s	81¾	81¾
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	103	103
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	104½	104½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '53	104¼	104¼
Nor Am Ed 6s C	104	104
Nor Ohio Trac&L 6s	101¼	101¼
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	107⅞	107⅞
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	95	94⅝
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	101¼	101
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103⅝	103⅝
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	61	61
Otis Steel 6s '41	103⅛	102⅝
Pac Coast 5½s	103⅛	102⅝
Pan-Am Pet&T 6s '34	84½	84
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	104½	104⅛
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	83	83
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	103½	103¼
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	100⅝	100⅝
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	86½	86½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	88	88
Penn RR 4½s D	100⅝	100⅝
Penn RR 4½s '63	98½	98⅜
Penn RR con 4½s '60	102⅝	102
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	104⅝	104⅜
Penn RR gen 4½s '68	103⅝	103½
Penn RR 5s '64	103⅝	103½
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	107	105
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	105	105
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	115	114½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	93¾	93¾
Phil Co 5s '67	97¼	97¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	103½	102
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	88	87½
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '78	100¼	100¼
Pitts&WVa RR 4½s C	110½	110½
Port Art C&Dock 6s A	95¼	95¼
Port Elec Pow 6s '47	105⅝	105
Port Ry L&P 5s '42	105	105
Port Ry LtcP 6s '42	105⅝	105⅝
Port Ry L&P 7½s '46	108¼	108¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	109½	109½
Pub Service El&G 5s '71	93¾	93
Pure Oil 5½s '40	103½	103½
Read 4½s B	86½	86½
Remington Arms cf 6s '37	102	102
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	100	99½
Rep I&S cf 5s '40	100	99¾
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	103	102
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	94½	94½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	107½	107½
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100⅝	100⅝
StL & SF 4s A '50	100⅞	100⅞
StL & SF 4½s '78	91⅝	91⅝
StL & SF 4½s wi	93¾	93¾
StL SW con 4s '32	93¼	93⅛
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	89⅞	89⅝
St Paul City Cab 5s	99	99
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	87	87
Seabd AL rfg 4s '50	86¼	85½
Seabd AL con 4s '50	45	45
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '36	47⅛	47
Sharon Steel Hoop 6½s '48	40	40
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96	96
Shell Union 5s '47	97¾	97¾
Shell Union 5½s ct ww	96¾	96½
Shubert Theater 6s '41	97⅞	97⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	45	45
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	104⅝	104⅜
Sinclair-Pipe L cf 5s '42	102¼	102¼
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	102½	102⅜
Smith A O 6½s '33	96½	96½
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103½	103½
So Pacific col 4s '49	105	105
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94¾	94⅜
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	96¼	96¼
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101⅝	100¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	101	101
So Ry con 5s '94	90⅜	90
So Ry gen 6s '56	110⅝	110⅝
Sparta 4s	116½	116
Sand Coal NJ 5s '46	94	94
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	104½	104½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	100	100
Tenn Copper 6s '44	80	80
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	101½	101½
Ter RR Assc StL rfg 4s '53	107⅝	107⅝
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	93⅝	93
Texas Corp 3s '44	106½	106½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s '79	103	103
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	107⅞	107⅞
Third Ave adj 5s '60	54	53¾
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38	34½	34
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	100⅞	100⅞
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	103⅜	103⅜
Union Oil Cal 5s '35	101⅛	101⅛
Union Oil Cal 5s ctf ww	101⅜	101⅜
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100	100
Union Pacific 4s '68	98⅜	98⅛
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	93⅝	92¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	94	94
Union Pacific 5s	101	100⅞
U Ry St. Louis 4s '34	111	111
UE Rubber 5s '47	66⅞	66⅞
Universal Pipe 6s '36	83	83
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	61	61
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98½	97¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	103½	102¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	85¾	85⅝
Va Ry 5s '62	91¼	90⅝
Wabash 4½s '78	104¼	104⅛
Wabash 1st 5s '39	94¼	94¼
Wabash 5s B '76	104½	104⅛
Wabash 2d 5s '39	101⅜	101⅜
Wabash 5½s '78	102½	102⅛
Walworth 6s '45	103⅛	103⅛
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	88¼	88¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s	104	104
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	89½	89¾
Western Electric 5s '44	104¾	104½
Western Maryland 4s '52	105	105
Western Maryland 5½s '77	88¾	88¼
Western Pac 5s A '46	102⅛	102⅛
Western Un R E 4½s '50	99	99
Western Un 6½s '36	100¼	100¼
Western Un 5s '60	110	110
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	104¾	104¾
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	93¼	93¼
White Sew Mach 6s '40	103¾	103¾
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	41	41
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	18	18
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101¼	101¼
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	101⅞	101⅞
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103	103
	104½	104½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Sep18	Last Sep17
3½s '47	101.	101.	101.	101.	101.3
1st 4¼s '47..102.6	102.6	102.5	102.5	102.6	
4th 4¼s '38..103.4	103.5	103.4	103.5	103.5	
2d 4s '42..106.8	106.8	106.8	106.8	106.8	
1st 4s '42..108.13	108.13	108.8	108.8	108.13	
4th 4¼s '38..112.25	112.25	112.25	112.25	112.23	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	
Akersnus 5s '63	87¼ 87½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	97½ 97½
Antioquia 7s D '45	72¾ 72¾
Antwerp 5s '58	74 74
Argentine Gov 5s '45	98⅞ 98¾
Argentine 5½s '62	91 89
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98½ 98½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	97⅝ 96⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	97½ 97¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	97⅝ 96⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	97⅜ 96⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	97 96½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	97¾ 97¼
Australia 4½s '57	97 97
Australia 5s '55	79 78
Austria (Gov 7s '43	88¼ 87¾
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	105 105
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	97 96½
Austria (Upper) 7s ct	98 98
Balavian Pet 4½s '42	93¾ 93½
Belgium (King) 6s '25	99¼ 99¼
Belgium (King) 6s '49	109¾ 109¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	114¾ 114¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110¼ 110
Belgium (King) 6½s	108⅝ 108⅝
Bergen (City) 8s '45	109⅛ 109⅛
Berlin 6½s '50	110⅝ 110⅝
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	94 94
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '58	87 86½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	88½ 88½
Berlin Elec 6s	83 83
Bolivia 7s '69	66¼ 65
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	87¼ 87¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	87¼ 87¼
Bordeaux (City) 5s	83 83
Brazil (Cons El Ry) 7s '52	105½ 105½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	73½ 73½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	73¾ 73¾
Bremen 7s '35	89¼ 86
Brisbane 5s '57	109⅝ 103½
Brisbane 8s '58	82½ 82½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	83½ 83½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	76 76
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	81¼ 81¼
Bulgaria 7s rots '67	84¼ 84
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	81½ 80½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101¼ 101
Canada (Dom) 5s	101⅛ 101
Carlsbad (City) 6s '54	106⅝ 106⅝
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	107 107
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	97 97
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	97 97
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	97 97
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	97 97
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	89¼ 89¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	89¼ 89¼
Chilean Loan 7s	89¼ 89¼
Chile (Rep) '63 ct	93 93
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	89 89
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	89 91⅝
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	91
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	71¼ 71¼
Con Agr 6½s '58	71¾ 71¼
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94½ 94
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	94 94
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	100⅛ 100⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5s	100⅛ 100⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	100⅛ 100⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101½ 101½
Cuba (Rep) 6s '45	100⅞ 100⅞
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '50	93¾ 93¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110½ 110½
Denmark (City) 4½s '62	94¼ 94¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	90 90
Dresden 7s '45	100 99¾

A Window in Wall Street

RAINBOWING OCEAN CARES

Miniature golf courses seem destined for almost every vacant city lot, raising real estate values. Now it develops that the same form of recreation has gone "down to the sea in ships," increasing the popularity of ocean travel. A Panama Mail liner arrived last week in San Francisco with the first golf course aboard, and tomorrow the first diminutive course to be placed aboard an offshore passenger liner, plying out of San Francisco will be on the round-the-world Dollar liner President Fillmore. Dollar officials say that all their vessels will be equipped with the miniature golf courses as rapidly as possible. The establishment of stock tickers on board ocean liners makes it possible for bankers, merchants and others to take their responsibilities with them. Ocean golf should enable them to banish all care.

GAINS NOT AT ONCE EVIDENT

It is generally agreed that getting the public back into the stock market will be difficult until business shows tangible signs of recovery. It would seem, then, that the Main Street to Wall Street migration will be postponed until some time after actual improvement in business takes place. For while improvement may be a present condition in trade, the evidences of it do not come to light until some time has elapsed.

ALL IN THE DAY'S HOUSEWORK

The days of the washboard, hot-water reservoir, long-handled toasting fork and handleless iron seem more and more to be numbered. In the laundry stands a gleaming "washer," in the cellar a gas storage-system for hot water, on the breakfast table a trim "toaster," on the ironing board a silver stand already bridled and warming itself to the conquest of a myriad crinkles. And not only do the housewife does this new array of appliances mean much. In f

ENTERPRISE WINS AND CUP STAYS IN U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

dent as the yachts squared away for the race on Sept. 17.

There were fewer boats around the line than in the previous races, making the start visible to all. After a brief spell of graceful maneuvering on the line both boats broke away at the starting signal, crossing together but with Shamrock in the favored windward berth. Just as the sun broke through a rift in the clouds, the yachts broke and bore away on a dead beat to windward, 15 miles to the outer mark. The breeze was whipping the tops of the long swells into whitecaps and a lumpy sea sent the flaring bows of the green challenger deep into the ascending waves.

At every plunge a welter of water flew over her forward deck, while close to leeward the long bow of the defender was lifting more buoyantly to the tumbling head seas.

Boats Head to the Sea

As the tall sloops walked up the wind the Enterprise began to work out on more even terms, discounting the advantage which the clever handling of Captain Heard had gained for the challenger at the start.

Both boats were footing fast with decks aslant and their lofty canvas tugging at the sheets. The defender's crew, lying at full length along her weather rail, looked across to where the Shamrock was dancing along, plunging deeper and working harder in the confused sea. The white hats of the Enterprise's crew stood out like a beaded border above her white topsides. The sloop was a study in white that made the blue jacket of Skipper Vanderbilt and the bright oak deck stand out in a bright contrast.

Over to the eastward of the racers, the sea line was unbroken by accompanying yachts for the first time during the races. The boats that were there were watching the best race of the series, at least until the Shamrock's great mainsail suddenly shimmered in the breeze, crumpled a bit here and there along the track, then with long jerks suddenly settled to the deck and partly into the sea.

"Shamrock's sails are down," was the news which spread through the crowded decks of the excursion boats.

After a brief delay, the Shamrock started after the distant defender under only her headsails. It was a hopeless chase and she was taken in tow for Brenton's Cove, followed by Sir Thomas in the Erin and a large part of the fleet of spectators.

The Enterprise continued along the course in accordance with the rules. But the interest of the excursionists had vanished.

Some of them watched the MacMillan schooner Bowdoin, spotless in white paint, as befits an arctic bird, as she wallowed in the wake of a steamer. Less than a month ago she was cruising north of Labrador.

Jogging along in the fleet was the black schooner Ingomar, as trim and shipshape as in the summer of 1913 when she cruised in British waters and later crossed to Kiel and raced the Kaiser's yacht the Meteor and defeated her. These are only a few of the artistocrats of the sea which trail along in comparative obscurity in the wake of the America's Cup rivals.

Interest picked up as the Enterprise rounded the halfway mark. People wanted to watch the spinnaker—stretching up the headstay in a slender roll—as it was broken out of its stops bulging slowly out into the wind like a balloon being inflated with gas. The yacht was sailing in a broad circle of sea walled in by a dull haze.

The sun seeped through it as she came down the breeze, her sails hanging gray above the glistening slate sea. Further in toward the Block Island shore scattered sailboats were getting the strength of a stray breeze; the sea was a deep blue where the white patches careened.

The breeze caught the Enterprise as she reached the line. It drove her rail down nearer the water. The sun glowed on the burnished bronze bottom. As she crossed for the third victory, there was no acknowledgment from the whistles in the surrounding fleet. Probably people were thinking of the Shamrock; and no doubt the defender's crew sympathized, too.

Shamrock Put Up Nice Race at the Very Start

By a Staff Correspondent

NEWPORT, R. I., On Board Race Committee Tug Susan A. Moran—The race Sept. 18 was scheduled to be around a 30-mile triangle, a repetition of the course of Sept. 15. The race committee hoped that the breeze was to come from the south of either east or west in order that the yachts might be sent to windward on the first leg.

In this hope they were joined by hundreds of close followers of the sport, who watched Captain Heard, the day before, sail the Shamrock to one of the cleverest starts of the entire summer and defeat for the place at the line, so skillful a skipper as Mr. Vanderbilt.

When the preparatory signal was sounded Sept. 17 the Enterprise was holding away from what is generally considered to be the windward end of the line while the Shamrock was to leeward. Mr. Vanderbilt ran out his usual time and then jibing slowly round, headed back hard on the starboard tack. It looked as if he could pick and choose his place without hindrance from his opponent. This time, however, he was a trifle late, where two days before he had been a few seconds too soon.

Forces Enterprise to Leeward

On the other hand the Shamrock ran the line on the port tack, and with a minute to go was sent sharply into the wind about 100 yards ahead of the fast-approaching Enterprise. Captain Heard timed his yacht to perfection, for she swung round smartly, just ahead of Enterprise, back to winding the Vanderbilt boat and compelling her to keep astern while the Shamrock luffed across the line only nine seconds after the whistle. The Enterprise had no choice but to take the leeward position, where she began to lose headway, as the Shamrock ranged along.

The Enterprise suddenly tacked to port, two minutes after the start. The move on the part of the American boat was almost sure to come; but it appeared that those on the Shamrock did not think it would come so soon. The green boat followed slowly, but it takes her five or ten seconds more time to swing from one tack to another than the Enterprise, and before she settled down to port, the American boat had slipped out of a very bad position, and held her wind clear. This practically settled the race, that is, so far as that contest was concerned, for the Enterprise ranged slowly ahead, and 15 minutes after the start had gained the commanding position.

Captain Heard acknowledged it a few minutes later when he tacked back to starboard, followed promptly by the Enterprise, now well up to weather, although a trifle astern. In the meantime the wind, which was blowing about 11 knots at the start, had increased to 15 with quite a sea into which the yachts plunged and wallowed, the sharp bow of the Shamrock throwing as much spray as the fuller forequarters of the Enterprise.

Mainsail Halyard Parts

There was of course a heavy strain on all the tophammer as the yachts scudded over each big billow and slumped down with a crash into the trough behind it. Furthermore, the Shamrock carries twice as much weight aloft as the Enterprise, although her wire halyard, which is reeved through a sheave at the top of the mast and runs down through the hollow spar, is not much stouter than that on the American boat.

Anyway the halyard proved unable to bear the strain and 42 minutes after the start, it parted about a yard above the headboard of the mainsail. The big piece of canvas fluttered slowly to the deck and under three headsails the Shamrock wore off and withdrew from the race. Her designer, Charles E. Nicholson, told the race committee later in the day that the Enterprise was two minutes ahead when the Shamrock hauled off, but from the committee tug it looked as if the lead of the American boat was not much over a minute and a half, although she had been steadily increasing her margin ever since she escaped from the box into which the Shamrock had crowded her at the start.

The six miles which the two yachts had covered before the accident were sufficiently illuminating as to the relative merits of the two boats hard on a fresh breeze and against some sea, and led most yachtsmen to believe that the America's Cup was in no danger of leaving for Ireland, that is, this year.

AMERICA'S CUP, FOURTEENTH MATCH, THIRD RACE

Course 30 miles to windward and return. Wind fresh, sea rough.

	Start	Finish	Elapsed T.
Yacht	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Enterprise	11 40 00	15 34 16	3 54 16
Shamrock V	11 40 00	Disabled: withdrew six miles from start.	

	First Leg—A Beat Turn	Elapsed Time
Yacht	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Enterprise	1 53 33	2 13 33
	Second Leg—A Run	
Enterprise	3 34 16	1 40 43

OSLO FOSSIL EXPERT STUDIES AT HARVARD

Dr. Anton Heintz, of the University of Oslo, Norway, is visiting Harvard for the purpose of studying early vertabraic specimens. Dr. Heintz is a noted authority on primitive fishes, and is conferring with Henry C. Stetson and William E. Scheville of the Harvard palæontological department, who have just returned from an expedition into the Canadian Rockies.

Dr. Heintz expects to remain in the United States until early December. He has been in this country for about a year, studying at the Museum of Natural History in New York, and visiting Cleveland, Buffalo, and Hanover, N. H. He declares the collections of primitive fishes located in New York and Cleveland are among the finest he has seen, and says his visit to this country has been a profitable one.

CANADA GETS WORLD'S EAR ABOUT TARIFF

(Continued from Page 1)

comfort to Canada or any other nation, it is explained.

Henry Ford in an interview in Europe pointed out that the new high duties will bring similar high duties abroad which will force American industries to establish foreign branch factories. This result would be a sardonic commentary on the supposed purpose of the bill, which includes in its objects—"to encourage the industries of the United States, to protect American labor and for other purposes."

British Press Expresses Variety of Views on the Canadian Tariff Changes

LONDON (AP)—Contrasting views are expressed and the economic gospels of the metropolitan dailies are clearly reflected Sept. 18 in editorial observations on the Canadian tariff revisions.

The Morning Post urged the MacDonald Government to study carefully the steps taken by R. B. Bennett, Canadian Prime Minister.

"Unemployment," the Post says, "is an evil to be scotched with energy. Mr. Bennett, having no illusions as to the close connection between foreign competition and unemployment, has drawn up a tariff calculated to reduce Canada's unemployed by 25,000 within a short time. Moreover, instead of going to Geneva in order to surrender the freedom of his country, Mr. Bennett has taken a bold retaliatory measure of repaying in their own kind those countries whose tariff policy has excluded vital Canadian exports.

"All these measures, conceived from a purely Canadian point of view, are excellent and worthy models for this country. Canadian and Australian governments should properly put the interests of their own countries first. Why should we be alone in the Empire, and indeed, in the world, in not protecting our own interests by some legitimate means?"

"What has Lord Beaverbrook, crusader-in-chief of the Empire free trade forces got to say to that?" asks th Laborite, Daily Herald, "that" being the statement that the "Canadian Parliament is debating a bill which would confer upon Canada the highest tariff wall known in her history and barricade her markets more severely than ever against British petrol, earthware and half a hundred other articles.

"Surely the language of this new tariff is unmistakable. Canada is to be made as economically independent as possible, saying in effect 'we are ploughing our own furrow and we intend to plant our own seeds.'

"A few months ago the same words were on the lips of James Scullin, Prime Minister of Australia. The Australian market, like the Canadian, was banged, barred and bolted against the intruder. It is time Beaverbrook gave up his make-believe, for the Dominions have never had the slightest intention of playing his game."

George Wood, secretary of the Federation of the Woolen and Worsted Trades, describes the new Canadian tariff rates as "a concealed closing of the gap between the duties on imports from Britain and those on imports from foreign countries." The ad-valorem duties, he said, are increased, thus closing the gap between the prices of imported articles from different countries after duties have been paid. He believes the new tariff, designed to protect Canadian manufacturers, will actually have the effect of giving a disproportionate impetus to imports of French and German manufactures.

Mr. Wood holds that the concession accorded in allowing weaving yarns to enter duty free will give the Canadian manufacturers even greater advantages than were possessed hitherto and he thinks it conceivable that there will be cheaper weave cloths in Canada from British-spun yarn than from yarn produced by Canadians in their own spinning plants.

Canadian Opposition Criticizes Government Over Dumping Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The anti-dumping amendment to the Customs Act passed its third reading in the House of Commons and was referred to the Senate under sustained protest from the Opposition groups.

J. S. Woodsworth, Labor, denounced it as "very reactionary legislation," permitting the Minister of Finance to alter the tariff as he saw fit in an arbitrary manner and contrary to British practice.

E. J. Young of Weyburn, Liberal, took a similar stand, declaring that this legislation would take from Parliament control of tariff legislation, reducing it to a mere rubber stamp.

After Edmond B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue, who fathered the bill, explained that "ever since 1922 the fundamentals of this legislation have been approved by this house," that he believed that it was necessary to meet the emergency and that there could be an appeal to the country if it failed of its purpose, the bill passed without division.

On resumption of the debate on the motion of the Minister of Finance for the House to resolve itself into committee of ways and means and his resolution amending the tariff act, by increasing the duty on 135 items, W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, moved an amendment.

It voiced regret "that the Government sees fit at a special session called to deal only with unemployment to propose great increases in customs taxation on a wide range of commodities under circumstances which preclude this House and the country from securing adequate information regarding the proposals and prevent proper parliamentary discussion of them."

It added: "The tremendous increases in taxation will not end unemployment, but will inevitably increase the cost of living, and will also increase the cost of production in the primary industries, agriculture, fishing, mining and lumbering, thus making it more difficult for Canadian producers in these industries to meet world competition in marketing their products."

Enlarging upon his amendment, Mr. King said that R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister, had adopted "star chamber" methods for "railroading through Parliament the most iniquitous tariff measure ever presented to Parliament." Referring to the increased protection against British goods he thought that "common decency and courtesy alone" would have demanded that any changes in the tariff against goods coming from other parts of the Empire might have been left over until after the Imperial Conference.

In the past, he said, it had been the custom for Ministers of the Crown to hold hearings at which any person interested might state his case, but "now the Prime Minister had shattered that fundamental form of procedure" and his first act had been to abolish the Tariff Advisory Board. In view of the fact that the changes proposed had already gone into force and the first two measures to solve unemployment had passed the House, he suggested that the Government should adjourn the debate at the end of the week and take it up again after the Canadian delegation returned from the Imperial Conference in a month's time.

Refuting Mr. King's charges in detail, H. S. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, believed it "a matter of common courtesy and fair play to disclose to the empire our hand before going to the conference" and declared that they were going in a spirit of good will and friendly coöperation. There was no "railroading" of changes. They had been prefigured in the election campaign and sustained by the mandate of the people. The Prime Minister, he said, stands for a policy that has not been given a fair trial in this country for 30 years.

'Bus-ing' From Coast to Coast Is Lengthy, But Free and Easy

This is the first of two articles on "Bus-ing From Coast to Coast."

By COL. PAUL H. CLARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

AFTER living for seven long years in Europe I celebrated my return to my native land by covering 7000 miles by motorbus in the first four months. Rolling off toward the Pacific in a monster motorcoach, one finds these juggernauts follow the flowing concrete road through forest, plain and small town, entering the cities by their front door and finest boulevards, while the train glides in by the back door or underground. By bus you see the country and city at their best; by train you often see them at their worst. In the bus people seem to be friends out for enjoyment; in the train there is always a certain aloofness.

The train certainly allows more room for legs and feet, affords access to drinking water and refreshments, but the train is generally dirtier, noisier and joltier and in it you are a mere passenger confronted by that overpowering person, the conductor.

In the bus there is informality. People sitting side by side will pass the time in friendly conversation, and at the rest stops, which occur about every two hours, there is a chance to stretch your legs and to chat with one's fellow passengers. Moreover, there are ample stops for meals.

The riding by bus is comfortable. The buses are well suspended. They run easily. They are generally loaded to capacity, which makes for freedom from jolting.

Perfect Roads

Then the roads are good. From Boston to Topeka, Kan., you never leave the smooth surface of the concrete road. From there on to California the road varies greatly, from short lengths of concrete to macadam or gravel; in Wyoming and Utah, sometimes a good dirt road; and in Arizona and Nevada at times only a trail across the desert where the thermometer registered 125 degrees and the air seemed to come out of an oven. But if you have never seen the desert, let me hasten to tell you, as one who has lived in the desert several years, that life there offers many charms and delightful companionship.

At times the speedometer registered 60 to 70 and even 80 miles per hour where the road was good and straight. Running time was more generally 40 to 45 miles per hour, and, counting the liberal time for rest stops and meals, averaged from coast to coast about 20 miles per hour.

One marvels at the bus drivers and their capacity for handling the vehicle. Generally they are models of civility and courtesy.

Cross in Seven Days

My first intention was to buy a car and drive it across the continent myself, but a few days of bus travel convinced me that the bus drivers offered better promise of a safe transit to San Francisco. Moreover, as a passenger your eyes are ever available for the landscape and the incidents of the route, while you are relieved of all the problems of traffic, of oil, of gas and garage, and last, but not least, the problem of finding the road.

If you are in a hurry to cross the continent you can cross it in seven days by bus. I was not in a hurry. I was out to see the country so I occupied close to five months on my trip. I confess to some admiration for anyone who has the pluck to sit for a week in bus, day and night. True, out in California, and even in the East, there are buses fitted with berths quite like the Pullman sleeping cars of the railroads, but the people to whom I am now referring have no interest in those de luxe cars. Lots of people have no difficulty in sleeping soundly hour after hour in the moving bus. They lean to one side and rest their sleep-laden head on the shoulder of their neighbor.

Growing Popularity

The whole fashion of traveling by bus seems about to become much more popular; it has had a great development during the last few months. Consolidation and recasting of the whole system are in process, so that now the lines from coast to coast are under one management.

It is an experience that is unspeakably interesting to pass over the surface of this wide-extending nation and observe its varied topography, its climate and differing vegetation and its people. Perhaps in no other way can one acquire, in a short time and with little discomfort, so fine a grasp of what America means in this twentieth century as by leaping into a bus and journeying from coast to coast.

French Officials Hint at Possible Reprisals

PARIS (AP)—Canada's new tariff changes are causing uneasiness in France. There is already a hint in French official circles of possible reprisals.

"It is not generally realized in Canada," a high French official said Sept. 18, "that France is the second largest importer of Canadian wheat, being surpassed only by Britain. France buys most of her Canadian wheat in the British market."

The official quoted French statistics in an endeavor to show that the balance of trade between Canada and France is already favorable to Canada to the extent of $10,000,000 a year.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Fred G. Holstein, Burlington, Ia.
William Zittel, College Point, N. J.
Gladys H. Hamilton, South Orange, N. J.
Philip H. Hamilton, South Orange, N. J.
Miss Rose J. Heppner, Glen Oak Acres, Glenview, Ill.
Mrs. Estelle A. Bell, Norway, Me.
Mrs. Emma A. Dodd, Cleveland Heights, O.
Ruth L. Popkins, Cleveland Heights, O.
Samuel K. Popkins, Cleveland Heights, O.
Edna Bohnhoff, Sheboygan, Wis.
Elizabeth May Grant, New York City.
M. Irene Shantz, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ora A. Shantz, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. John B. Selering, Great Neck, L. I.
Mrs. Alfred Miller, Dayton, O.
Alfred Miller, Dayton, O.
Mrs. George Dean, Berrien Springs, Mich.
George Dean, Berrien Springs, Mich.
Mrs. Lillie B. Powell, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Elsie Hoover, Chicago, Ill.
L. E. Goodrich, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Edith W. Dorr, Sydney Australia.
Miss Minnie Mohr, Milwaukee, Wis.
Sara Sandidge, Little Rock, Ark.
Grace E. Young, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Annie M. McInnes, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Dorrit Mohr, Milwaukee, Wis.
W. G. Sloan, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Nellie Sloan, St. Louis, Mo.
Elizabeth F. Lewis, Muskegon, Mich.
Maude Daniel, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George Daniel, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Violet Daniel, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Ella B. Borden, Goldsboro, N. C.
Elizabeth I. Douglas, Terre Haute, Ind.
Lulu S. Strauss, East Liverpool, O.

DRY LAW HELPS PUPILS, COLLEGE HEAD DECLARES

Wesleyan University President Urges Students to Recognize Responsibility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Although there are weaknesses in the present enforcement of prohibition, the colleges are better off under the dry law than they were previously, according to James L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University, who delivered the principal address at the matriculation service of the university at Memorial Chapel here on Sept. 17.

"Some of us will probably have to enlarge our horizons and our definitions of prohibition," said Mr. McConaughy." At the two extremes are the fanatic supporter, who refuses to face certain disturbing facts, and the fanatic opponent, who even more blindly gives little consideration to social welfare. Personally, I think the curbing of liquor an undoubted social advance, and I believe that colleges are better off under prohibition than they were before.

"If, however, in certain cities and states, the present laws and methods of enforcement are proving ineffectual and are causing other evils, I, for one, am willing to revise my definitions and frankly face the necessity of a modification of the law. I urge you, as the voters of the immediate future, upon whom the responsibility for the solution of this great question will shortly rest, to be open-minded enough to recognize any possible present failures, and likewise, to be willing to curb your own wishes somewhat for the social good."

NEW REGIMES RRECOGNIZED IN THE AMERICAS

(Continued from Page 1)

its economic standing, the Ministry of Finance sending a draft of £66,600 (about $330,000) to Europe for payments on the construction of submarines, cruisers and other forms of armament. The debts had been due since last year.

Meanhile a wealthy Argentine sportsman, Felix Bunge, placed his entire private fortune at the disposition of the municipality of Buenos Aires. He asked neither terms nor interest on the money, which is calculated at several million pesos.

Peru Sees Great Help in American Decision

LIMA, Peru (AP)—The decision of the United States to recognize the new Peruvian Government, which recently overthrew President Augusto B. Leguia, is viewed here as welcome news although officials refused definite comment.

It is felt that the American action not only will increase the legal standing of the Government but will help settle several Peruvian-American questions. Observers also feel that the recognition will be reflected in the financial realm, with quotations on the Peruvian sol improving.

Boston Art Notes

Schervée Gallery

Etchings often are sold for their "Rembrandtesque qualities," merely because they contain one or two effects borrowed from the master. Monotony prevails in them, for what has been borrowed is a surface characteristic. And yet to this day artists can profit, most from Rembrandt, since no substantially fresh viewpoint has been gained since his day.

A name which is truly worth association and comparison with his native prototype is that of Marius Bauer. His plates are now on view at the Schervée Gallery at 665 Boylston Street.

For subject he chooses to depict places in the Near and Far East: the shops, the ancient streets and palaces. He has a taste for the romantic subject, as it is mounted upon the pictorial background of the Orient, with the enrichment of elaborate costume and the sharp contrasts of light and shade. This is one feature of his work, and it would be of minor importance if he had not the ability to give depth and enhancement to the subject by means of a capable and expressive technique.

His etched line is luminous, fluent, decisive; it has tonal richness; it is vivacious. One can enjoy the lines of the smallest figure through a magnifying glass. Despite this attentiveness to detail, the predominating effect is that of freedom.

Bauer seems more a portrayer of men and moving crowds than of buildings and panoramas. His sensible stroke fails as his pictures assume a grander scale. We should be interested to see what he would do with a western subject—in other words, if he abandoned a romanticism which has become outmoded.

D. A.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cherrio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:10 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:15 a. m.—Organ recital.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, America's Cup Races.

WNAC

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Chicago.

FIVE LIGHT CRUISERS COMING

The United States Navy will be unable to lend Boston a battleship for the American Legion Convention in October but it will send five light cruisers instead of four, Gov. Frank G. Allen was informed in a letter received Sept. 18 from C. S. Hughes, acting secretary of the Navy. Boston had hoped to have the U. S. S. Arkansas in the harbor for the celebrations but the letter pointed out that it would not be ready in time. As no other battleship will be available the navy has substituted the Detroit, a light cruiser.

Gifte Refuses to Carry Morton as Prisoner Back to Old England

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

CHARLESTOWN, Sept. 16, 1630—Thomas Morton, late of Merry-Mount, sits in the stocks in front of "the greate howse" while the French ship Gifte sails leisurely down the harbor on her return trip to England. Morton expected to be a prisoner-passenger on this ship. The Court of Assistants so voted on Sept. 7, but the master of the Gifte refused the responsibility of acting as custodian of so bold and boisterous a character.

Morton was smiling pensively when I approached him; and his smile broadened when he learned that I was, in a sense, a publicity agent for "The Governor and Company of the Mattachusetts Bay in Newe-England." He assured me that when he reached England, as he was bound to do, he would give the Governor and Company more publicity in a month than I could in a lifetime. He may be right. He has the spirit of a troublemaker. We shall see.

Governor Bradford of Plimoth will be dismayed when he learns that Morton was left behind. He has had a bad influence over the Indians between Merry-Mount and Plimoth, and has violated every agreement made with them by the Massachusetts Bay and Plimoth magistrates. Writing of Morton's conduct, Bradford says:

"Now to maintaine this riotous prodigalitie and profuse excess, Morton, thinking him selfe lawless, and hearing what gaine the French and fishermen made by trading of peeces, powder and shotte to the Indeans, he as at the head of this consortship, began to practise of the same in these parts; and first he taught them how to use them, to charge, and discharge, and what proportion of powder to give the peece, according to the sise or bignes of the same, and what shotte to use for foule, and what for deare.

"And having thus instructed them, he employed some of them to hunte and foule for him, so as they became farr more active in that imployment then any of the English, by reason of ther swiftnes of foote, and nimblenes of body, being also quicksighted, and by continuall exercise well knowing the hants of all sorts of game. So as when they saw the execution that a peece would doe, and the benefite that might come of the same, they became madd, as it were, after them, and would not stick to give any prise they could attaine too for them; accounting their bowes and arrowes but babies in comparison of them.

"And here I may take occasion to bewaile the mischefe that this wicked man began in these parts, and which, since base covetousnes prevailing in men that should know better, hathe now at length gott the upper hand, and made this thing commone, notwithstanding any lawes to the contrary; so as the Indeans are full of peeces all over, both fouling peeces, muskets, pistols, etc. They have also their moulds to make shott, of all sorts, as muskett bulletts, pistoll bulletts, swan and gose shote, and of smaler sorts; yea, some have seen them have their scruplates to make scrupins them selves, when they wante them, with sundery other implements, wherwith they are ordinarily better fited and furnished then the English them selves.

"Yea, it is well knowne that they will have powder and shott when the English want it, nor cannot gett it; and that in a time of warr or danger, as experience hath manifested, that when lead hath been scarce, and men for their owne defense would gladly have given a groat a pound, which is deare enoughe, yet hath it bene bought up and sent to other places, and sould to shuch as trade it with the Indeans; and it is like they give three or four shillings the pound, for they will have it at any rate."

Governor Winthrop is sending a messenger to Plimoth to inquire if by any chance a vessel is sailing from that Plantation to England.

MONTREAL'S POPULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The population of Greater Montreal is estimated at 1,256,000. The population within the municipal Government area of Montreal is estimated at 1,098,000. The city has 900 miles of street, of which 423 miles are paved.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR FRIDAY, SEPT. 19

Yacht Races

America's Cup Races (WEAF and WJZ Chains). Every hour on the hour over the WEAF network and every hour on the half hour over the WJZ network, beginning at 12:30 and 1.

Rhythmic Music

Ted Florito's Orchestra; Bernhard Levitow's Comomdore Orchestra (CBS—T). 7:15, 7:45.

Johnny Marvin, soloist; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (Nestles—WJZ Chain). "Little White Lies" and "Go Home and Tell Your Mother," by Mr. Marvin. 8.

Billy James and Ernest Hare, vocal duo; orchestra (Interwoven—WJZ—T). 9.

Harry Reser's Eskimos (Clicquot—WEAF Chain). One serious moment in the "Overture—Marriage of Figaro." 9.

"Theater of the Air" (RKO—WEAF—T). Vaudeville. 10:30.

"Dancing Yesterdays" (CBS—T). Reminiscences of Gershwin, Berlin, Lehar and Jimmie McHugh, by Freddie Rich's orchestra and Round Towners male quartet. 10:45.

Vincent Lopez' St. Regis Orchestra; Wayne King and his orchestra (WEAF Chain). New York and Chicago rhythm. 11, 12.

Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra; Will Osborne's orchestra; Cab Calloway's orchestra (CBS—T). 11, 11:30, 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Rise of the Goldbergs" (WJZ Chain). Popular Jewish radio family. 7:45.

"Nit Wits" (CBS—T). Their version of "Julius Caesar." 8.

"The Beggar's Bowl" (WOR). Jimmy Bolton, British secret service agent in the disguise of a mendicant, now at Kyber Pass, closely guarded gateway through the Himalayas. 8.

Magazine Hour (True Story—CBS). 9.

"Big Guns" (WEAF Chain). Serial war drama. 9:30.

"Under the Jolly Roger" (WJZ Chain). Sabers, leathern boots and sea chanteys. 10:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Light Opera Gems" (CBS—T). Mixed quartet and orchestra. 4.

Jessica Dragonette, soprano; John Seagle, baritone; Lee O'Rourke, tenor; Lucien Schmidt, cellist; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra (Cities Service—WEAF—T). Selections from "Bitter Sweet" and Foster's "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," by ensemble are noteworthy. 8.

Male chorus; violin quartet; orchestra (Armour—WJZ—T). Looking backward at vacation and then at the program we favor "Waters of Minnetonka" and "Around the Campfire," both by the chorus. "Souvenir" by violins. 9:30.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; orchestra (Armstrong—WJZ—T). Tributes to the coming American Legion convention in Boston and the State of Maine. 10.

"Under the Southern Stars" (WEAF Chain). Reminders of Venice, Arabia and India Male octet; Muriel Wilson, soprano; orchestra. 10.

Vocal Ensembles

Ramblers Trio (WEAF—T). Victor Herbert group and talkie group by trio. "Peter Gink," by William Wirges, accompanist, selection incorporating "Peer Gynt." 6:30.

Columbia Male Chorus (CBS—T). 10.

Godfrey Ludlow, violinist; male quartet; time signal (Elgin—WJZ Chain). 11.

Service Band

United States Army Band (WEAF Chain and CBS—T). 4:10, 6:30.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Three characteristic selections from Langer's "Suite Orientale," close. 6:05.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11:15.

Recitals

Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist (WEAF—T). "Serenade Melancholique" and "Humoreske" of Tchaikovsky. 7:05.

Mme. Lolita C. Gainsborg, pianist (WJZ, WBZ). Bach and Schumann. 7:15.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). One-man show. 7:30.

La Trie Morgan (WJZ Chain). Boccherini Beethoven, Bach and Faure, by violin, piano and harp. 8:30.

Lucile Barrow Turner, Negro folk songs (Natural Bridge—WJZ Chain). 8:45.

"Resistance" (CBS—T). Ann Leaf, organist, putting Columbia network to bed. 12:30 a. m.

Talks

Literary Digest Topics in Brief (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). Rapid-fire interpretation of the news by Floyd Gibbons. 6:45, 11:45.

"The Town Crier" (Gruen—WABC). Alexander Woolcott, dramatic critic, author, playwright, anagram and croquet popularizer. 7:15.

"Prediction Interviews" (Wrigley—CBS—T). "Christy" Walsh, sportsman and newspaper writer, will interview Knute Rockne, Notre Dame coach, predictor of the famous "Four Horsemen." 10:30.

Heywood Broun, columnist (CBS—T). In Mr. Broun and Mr. Woolcott, Columbia has two of the most well-known commentators in New York City. 11:15.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes of hill-billy music. 7.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc—508m)

5:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
5:30 NBC. The Toddy Party: stories for children.
5:45 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:00 Noble's Big Brother Club: spelling bee.
6:30 Announcements; barometer; thermometer; baseball; news.
6:45 NBC. "Uncle Abe and David."
7:00 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:15 Jesters.
7:30 Kane's Lovenesters.
8:00 NBC. Fleischmann Hour: Rudy Vallee and his orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Arco Birthday Party: Dr. Samuel Johnson, and James Boswell; John Moncrieff, bass; Harold Hansen, tenor; Rondoliers, male quartet; string ensemble.
9:30 Parco Plan Players.
10:00 NBC, RCA Hour: American Legion program from Fanuell Hall and Old North Church Tower, Boston; Portland, Maine; Jacksonville; Dallas, Texas; San Francisco; Portland, Ore.; Chicago.
11:30 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc—303m)

5:15 p. m.—Tirrell Ensemble.
5:30 Stocks; Plymouth Contest.
5:55 Roadman; time; weather; temperature; agricultural markets; baseball; Sport Digest.
6:30 McCoy Boys: male trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time: NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Hotel Statler Ensemble.
8:00 Philco Program.
8:30 "Criminal Law," Dean Gleason L. Archer.
8:45 Arkansas Soft Pine Program.
9:00 NBC, Leo Reisman's Knox-Dunlap Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Willard Robison's Maxwell House Ensemble; male quartet.
10:00 Same as WEEI.
11:30 Time; weather; baseball; Sport Digest; temperature; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc—244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Arch Culture Stylists; time.
6:00 N. Y., N. H. & H. Excursionists.
6:15 La Lasine Melodists.
6:30 "The Question Box": orchestra.
6:45 The Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:55 Baseball scores.
7:00 CBS, Fro-Joy Novelty Dance Program.
7:30 CBS, Ward's Tip Top Club: vocal soloists; male quartet; orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, The Melody Musketeers: male trio.
9:00 CBS, Van Heusen Orchestra; Annette Hanshaw, contralto; Norman Brokenshire.
9:30 CBS, Detective story sketches.
10:00 CBS, "Burbig's Syncopated History"; monologues, Henry Burbig; male quartet; Nat Brusiloff's orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Republican Radio Rally: "American Business and Democratic Bunk," Rep. W. R. Wood, Indiana.
11:00 Time; baseball; news.
11:15 CBS, Heywood Broun, columnist.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 "Midgie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc—361m)

5:30 p. m.—Organ recital.
5:45 News; baseball scores.
6:00 Studio program.
6:15 Fishermen's Program.
6:30 Titus & Buckley Program.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza Hotel, dinner music.
7:30 Hotel Westminster Roof Garden, dance music; time.

Let your nearest dealer TEST YOUR RADIO TUBES and re-tube with Cunningham RADIO TUBES

Standard Since 1915

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and list letters of reference are received from those who advertise under a Board To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at this sample free. P. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 11 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

SELL 21-card $1 Christmas assortments, personal greetings, everyday cards; up to 100% profit; experience unnecessary; request samples

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of references are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Prices right; efficient work; will accept work in all the suburbs of Greater New York. SAMUEL ANDERSON, 1046 East 64th St. Navarre 1766.

JAMAICA, Long Island, N. Y.—Painter, decorator, paperhanger; superior workmanship will go anywhere. VOLKER, 39 184th St. Tel. Republic 4973.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
LAKE RONKONKOMA, LONG ISLAND
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Oil burners and fireplaces in both houses. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16.

THE GLADE
A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. Address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 724.

PIANOS

BOSTON, MASS.—Private party leaving Boston Oct. 1st wishes to sell Kimball upright in good condition; reasonable. Tel. Ken. 7456.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Dwelling, less than two years old; old graystone colonial with steel superstructure, brass water pipes and oil burner, center hall with exceptionally attractive drawing room 18½x39 feet, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen, lavatory and sun parlor on ground floor; four bedrooms and two baths and porch on second floor; servant's room, bath, cedar closet and storage attic on third; walls first and second floor canvased, panelled and antiqued; two-car heated garage; 150-foot front; situated in grove of large poplars; twenty minutes from Philadelphia; excellent suburban service on Reading railway; seven minutes' walk to station; price is actual cost, $45,000, easy terms. C. G. WRIGHT, 412 Pepper Road, Noble Hills, Jenkintown, Pa. Phone Ogontz 3612.

RYE, NEW YORK—Modern home in location of privacy and charm, near schools and station; 5 master bedrooms, 3 baths, servants' rooms, shade trees.

SUZANNE GEDNEY
10 Purchase St., Rye, N. Y. Tel. 671

ROOMS AND BOARD

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Huron Ave. Section—Protestant woman will board married couple, middle aged or over; home privileges. Tel. Porter 5418.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY

TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel. Private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Lincoln Road—Double, single room, kitchen privilege; B. M. T.-Prospect Park Station. Flatbush 0295.

N. Y. C., 600 West 140th Street (Apt. 12)—Large, pleasant room, adjacent to bath; convenient to bus and subway; homelike surroundings; business man. Edgecombe 9207.

NEW YORK CITY, 500 West 111th St.—Comfortable room opposite bath; business woman; conveniences; near church. MRS. BAKER, Apt. 5-E.

NEW YORK CITY, 29 W. 49th—Sunny front; running hot water, private kitchenette; excellent location; business woman. Volunteer 4658. COMBS.

NEW YORK CITY, 555 West 173rd (Apt. 63)—Desirable outside room suitable double-single, adjoining bath; kitchen privileges; private home.

N. Y. C., 151 East 44th—Single, double, suites; 3 baths, kitchen; unsurpassed location; business people; $10. Lexington 10314 afternoons.

NEW YORK CITY, 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—One large, sunny, single room; near Columbia, Riverside Drive. Cathedral 8085.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive large front room, conveniences, $10; small, $7; half block to church. 46 W. 96th St. BRONSON.

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To be made a position of responsibility—requiring a young man, preferably unmarried, possessing true advertising sense—able to present his case briefly and convincingly after being properly educated—able later to show initiative and carry his plans through to completion—able by his manner of approach to represent properly a well known mail advertising company; give full particulars, age, salary required for trial. G-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SEWING

ELDERLY lady takes mending, repairing dresses, plain sewing, altering, making new draperies, curtains; best work, very reasonable, in her home. WEBER, Apartment 41, 244 West 99th Street, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR
GERMAN, experienced, wishes position. KNORR, 114 W. 78th Street, New York City.

FORMER ADVERTISING
AND SALES PROMOTION MANAGER
with approximately 3 years' contact experience in advertising agency desires position; considerable experience planning and selling direct mail; age 29; married; now located N. Y. C. Box G-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SALESMAN, experienced, sales promotion or manufacturer's representative, wishes position, preferably New York. Box J-16, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

RESPONSIBLE woman wishes part time work reading or caring for children. Write CODY, 260 West 21st St., New York City.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes position as child's nurse; Christian Scientists preferred; references. Write 222 Boulevard, Scarsdale, N. Y. Phone Scarsdale 112.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes part time position as companion or chaperone; excellent references. G-28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG LADY wishes refined work few evenings during week. Address "ADVERTISER," 7710 Narrows Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DANCING—Instruction in ballroom dancing; beginners a specialty; latest steps; exhibition routines; semi-private lessons Wednesday and Saturday 4-6 p. m. with Dora-Mae Fry. DURYEA STUDIOS, 135 West 70th St., Pythian Temple, New York. Susquehanna 9471.

ELEANOR CUMINGS
PIANIST, ACCOMPANIST, TEACHER
Studios: Steinway Hall, New York City; Larchmont, N. Y.; Bronxville, N. Y. Address: 250 Pondfield Road West, Bronxville, N. Y., or telephone Bronxville 0268.

EMMA DUNN has been asking questions in these columns for some time. HARRIET S. HAGEN has answered by studying Miss Dunn's simple method of voice placement, diction and reading of the Bible and other literature. Miss Hagen is now teaching this method at 1233 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J., Hoboken 2446.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Pianoforte lessons, harmony, theory; raising of the monotone voice. MARY C. COMSTER, 364 Cabot St. New. No. 2335.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush, "The Regent," 325 East 21st St.—3 and 3-room, furnished in good taste; $75-$80. KUNKEL, Flatbush 3453.

N. Y. C., 103d, 250 West—Desirable 1 and 3-room apartments with bath, $17.50 weekly and up. Select tenancy. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA. Clarkson 8300

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You Are Invited to an Exhibit of
Well-Dressed Beds
The knowing hostess appreciates the effect of color in the bedroom. Pepperell sheets and cases are used in this exhibit, and the beds are set up in attractive bedroom settings.
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Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
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INN—SHOP—LOOMS
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787-789 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

The Laundry with Quality and System
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Formerly of New York and Chicago
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We solicit your banking business
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Auto Supply Co.
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Frank N. Pennoyer, President
Auto Supplies and Bicycles
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JEWELER
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Hand Wrought Jewelry Betty Ann Candles

E. VON BERGEN, Inc.
Established 1910
Expert Permanent Waving
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Opp. Pickwick Theatre, Greenwich, Conn.
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HARTFORD

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WEEKS' LINEN SHOP will move to 33 Allyn Street about October first.
Reductions of 10% to 50% on Table Damasks, Luncheon Cloths, Sets, Towels, and all embroidered Linens.

Exclusive Agents in Hartford for
OSHKOSH
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Established 1855
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Incorporated
248 TRUMBULL STREET
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Substantial discounts provide numerous items for Christmas Gifts, Wedding Presents, and Home Beautifying Essentials.

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Complete Line of
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LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:00 *DINNER 5:00 to 7:30*

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Meats, Groceries and Provisions
"Where QUALITY Predominates"
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Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
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THE LAURELETTE in STEIGER'S

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Teacher of Piano
Refer to Julius Hartt School of Music or 5-0295

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GIFTS
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Banking Connection
It will help you to keep your financial affairs in order.
—A joint account to regulate household expenses.
—A savings account for surplus income.
—A safety deposit box to protect your valuables, important papers, securities, etc.
The HOME NATIONAL BANK
18 COLONY STREET At The Clock

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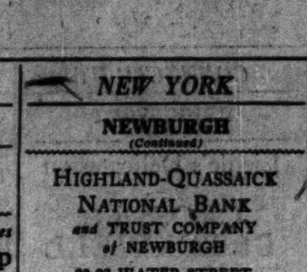

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: ANDREW D. WHITE.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: An American educator and diplomat, first president of Cornell University. He was born in New York State, though his parents were New Englanders. After a year at Hobart College, in Geneva, N. Y., the young man went to Yale, from which he was graduated with honors in 1853. The following three years he spent abroad, finishing his education in Berlin and in Paris. Also he began his diplomatic career by becoming an attaché of the United States legation at St. Petersburg, Russia.

Returning to the United States, Dr. White was appointed to the chairs of history and English literature at the University of Michigan, where he contributed to the guidance of that institution into its present-day position of eminence. For personal reasons he laid down his responsibilities there, went abroad, and upon his next return was chosen to sit in the New York State Senate. There Dr. White led those forces seeking to bring about reforms in municipal administration and in education. He had himself long dwelt upon the possibility of a great American university which "should unite, upon a more catholic plan than any yet attempted, all provinces of education—philosophical, professional, literary, scientific and technical." And when, in 1863, the United States Congress granted to each state a portion of the public lands for the endowment of institutions which should instruct in agriculture and in the mechanic arts, Dr. White's long-anticipated hour had struck.

In the face of persistent controversy over what disposition should be made of the vast acres which New York State had received, Dr. White urged that the entire gift be kept for the founding of a new institution of learning. Shoulder to shoulder with him in the project stood his fellow senator, Ezra Cornell, whose generosity added to the gift of the nation a sum sufficient to establish at Ithaca, New York, such a university as had long existed in Dr. White's heart. When the new university opened its doors, Dr. White was not alone its president but its professor of history as well; and during the 18 years which ensued the president of Cornell gave bounteously of himself and of his resources to that university.

Such a versatile mentality knew other outlets, of course. Dr. White was the author of a good many books, was a delegate to conventions, was sent upon diplomatic missions by President Grant and others. In 1879 he succeeded Bayard Taylor as United States Minister to Germany. Resigning definitely from the presidency of Cornell, in 1892 he became American Minister to Russia. Dr. White represented a school of which the modern world has none too many examples: a cultured, wide-viewed man of broad abilities, tolerances and understandings, refined, reserved, courtly. He did his countrymen noble service.

Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: Believe it or not, Webster's Abridged Dictionary, edition of 1911, gives under "Crooning:" "To utter a hollow, continued moan."

Montreal Star: "Hair ornaments are again becoming fashionable," states a jeweler. "Tiaraboom-de-ay!"

Des Moines Tribune-Capital: The real zero hour is when the gasoline indicator is at 0 and you are five miles from a filling station.

A Word a Day

Stratum, Substratum

A stratum is a layer, especially of rock or sediment spread out by natural causes; it may also be applied to something conceived of as analogous to a stratum of the earth, as, "the lowest stratum of society." The word is taken directly from the Latin *stratum*, "that which is laid flat," neuter of *stratus*, past participle of *sternere*, "to spread." The plural is "strata."

When we place the prefix *sub*, "below," before the word we get the familiar "substratum," which means literally, "that which is spread under, that which underlies or supports something."

Stra'-tum is accented on the first syllable; sound *a* as in *late*, *u* as in *circus*. In sub-stra'-tum the last two syllables are pronounced as above, and the *u* in the first is short as in *up*.

"There seemed to be a substratum of igneous matter underlying the various strata of sandstone."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

A Quotation for Today

HE WHO obeys with modesty appears worthy of some day or other being allowed to command.—CICERO.

Odds and Ends

And Self-Supporting

At the four Cecil Houses established in London for homeless women, a guest may obtain a night's lodging, bath, laundry facilities and light refreshments for one shilling, this small fee enabling these institutions to be self-supporting.

DIMES DID IT

Oscar Bodenhausen, a traveling salesman of St. Louis, has proved the efficacy of saving small amounts. For 20 years he put aside every dime that came into his possession, with the result that he recently sailed on a six months' tour of the world.

The World's Cars

More than 88 per cent of the automobiles in the world are of American manufacture, and 70 per cent are owned and operated in the United States.

Columbus

An ancient manuscript recently brought to the United States by a collector, discloses the fact that Christopher Columbus was once a bookseller in Milan, Italy.

China

In medieval Europe, China was known as Cathay, the name being derived from Khitai, the ancient Tartar kingdom of the tenth and eleventh centuries.

Cutting the Budget

As an aid to economy the Minister of Finance of Chile has ordered his salary cut from $14,400 to $9600.

France's Expenses

Out of France's budget of about $2,000,000,000, only $2,500,000 is expended for the Chamber of Deputies of about 600 members.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Friendly Star

Hollywood, Calif.

THERE is a certain motion-picture actor in Hollywood about whom there is always a certain amount of loose gossip. He was prominent as a classic actor on the "legitimate" stage, and was there said by General Gossip to be "wild," "eccentric," "vain," "selfish," and a number of other undesirable things. But the following is not gossip:

This actor, in actuality, is a very generous friend to those in need, and quite as shy about his acts of charity as he is generous. But sometimes those whom he has helped "let the cat out of the bag" in their gratitude. This occurred a while ago.

An actor, badly in need of work, finally obtained a rôle in a picture with this prominent star. But it turned out that the rôle did not "fit" the young man. He could not fill the part, although a good actor. He saw this himself, and so clearly that he accepted his dismissal with a very good grace, even though sadly disappointed. But he said nothing, and there was no trouble made about the unfortunate incident.

But the world-renowned actor had been present during this happening. He made no comment, but in a few days the dismissed actor found in his mail a very kind, appreciative letter from the star, which expressed both sympathy and great encouragement, relating how he had passed through such experiences in his early days, but had survived them all, and that the young actor must not lose courage nor lessen his endeavors to rise and succeed in the profession merely because of a few trials and disappointments.

With this kind letter came a check to the full amount of the young actor's salary for the week of playing that he had missed. This check enabled the struggling young actor to pay all his bills and "set him up on his feet" again, while the letter remains his most cherished possession, even in these more prosperous days for him.

In Lighter Vein

Them Was the Days!

It wasn't so many years ago when Automobilists wore linen dusters.

The "girl" in the kitchen did not expect more than $3 a week.

People paid 6 cents a quart for milk

The milk was delivered in tin cans.

There were livery stables everywhere.

Liver was not a luxury.

Jules Verne wrote a weird romance about a submarine.

Nobody had ever seen a horseless carriage.

It seemed necessary to control hat pins by legislation.

Nobody in California thought of conversing with somebody in Europe.

The best orchestra seats at the theaters cost $1.50 apiece.—*Boston Globe.*

From "Secrets of a Solicitor," in Passing Show

Witness: "Mr. Blank would not take advantage of anyone, he's a perfect gent. . . ."

Judge: "I suppose you mean by 'gent' something short of a gentleman?"

Perhaps

Lord Riddell's suggestion that British advertisers emulate American methods was not, a London news item says, enthusiastically received. It reminds us of the American who was explaining to a British visitor the construction of an electric sign; his concern was about to place on Broadway, New York.

"It will contain," he said, "20,000 red lights, 17,000 blue lights, 10,000 white lights and a central sunburst of orange and purple." The Englishman was impressed.

"Most extraordinary," he said. "But don't you think, old chap, that it will be just a bit conspicuous?"—*Spokane Spokesman-Review.*

The Recital

The lengthy recital had drawn to a close, ice cream and cake had been served, and the teacher was bidding the students good-by. One of the little performers had brought her small brother with her. As he was about to leave, the teacher beamingly asked: "Well, Bobby, did you enjoy the recital?"

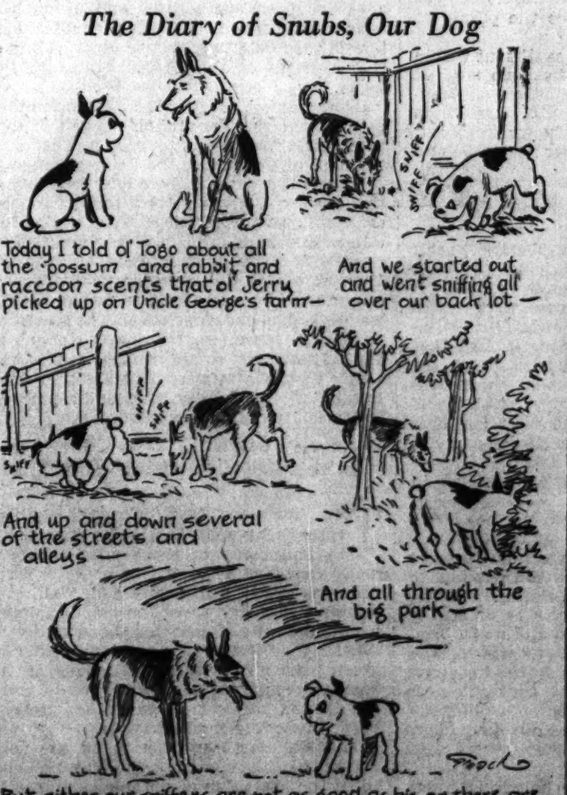
"Yes," answered Bobby, "all but the music."—*Toronto Globe.*

That's Right, Too

Traveler: "What's the use of you having a time-table if your trains don't run to it?"

Porter: "Now you're all excited. How could you tell they was runnin' late if you didn't have a time-table?"—*Montreal Star.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Today I told of Togo about all the 'possum and rabbit and raccoon scents that ol' Jerry picked up on Uncle George's farm—
And we started out and went sniffing all over our back lot—
And up and down several of the streets and alleys—
And all through the big park—
But either our sniffers are not as good as his or there are no 'possums or rabbits or raccoons in our town, because we couldn't pick up the tiniest scent of one anywhere—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Mr. Butler's Significant Victory

THE success of William M. Butler, formerly United States Senator by appointment from Massachusetts, in the Republican senatorial primaries Tuesday is an event of notable political and social importance. Not often have two rivals for a public office joined issue so sharply and definitely upon a matter of public controversy as did Mr. Butler and his opponent, Eben S. Draper. The controversial issue was the Eighteenth Amendment, and the desirability of its maintenance and of the retention of the enforcement act in Massachusetts known popularly as the "Baby Volstead" Law.

At the very outset of his campaign Mr. Butler declared himself an unqualified supporter of the prohibition policy in nation and in state. Despite heavy pressure brought to bear upon him, he refused to evade or straddle the issue. His opponent was no less frank and outspoken. Declaring persistently that prohibition had brought upon the nation more evils than those which it sought to cure, Mr. Draper threw himself wholeheartedly into the campaign for its repeal. All other issues were obscured in the course of the debate—perhaps unfortunately, for there are many other pressing social and economic problems which should be the subject of political discussion. In the end Mr. Butler has been victorious, leaving little doubt that, so far as the Republican Party in Massachusetts is concerned, the majority of its members favor the maintenance of the dry law.

That this is not a condition in all other states is true. In New York, for example, Charles H. Tuttle, at present United States Attorney, and recognized as the most "available" candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, has resigned his office and come out squarely for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and restitution of the control of the liquor trade to the states. By adopting a wet attitude almost parallel to that of Governor Roosevelt, the predestined Democratic nominee, Mr. Tuttle has virtually eliminated prohibition as an issue in the campaign, leaving him free to make his fight on Tammany corruption and the responsibility of the Democratic State Administration in connection with it.

No such predominant issue exists in Massachusetts. It is quite apparent that interest in its November election will center about the rival candidacy of wet and dry senators, and the attempt to repeal the so-called Baby Volstead Act. Against that repeal a large number of citizens are organizing and agitating. It is estimated that there are no less than thirty associations of different kinds enlisted in this fight. In some of them are enrolled citizens who are not believers in the policy of national prohibition, but who oppose the repeal of the state enforcement act so long as the Eighteenth Amendment remains in the Constitution. They hold that such a repeal would have the tendency to increase contempt for all law within the State, to make the enforcement of all other state statutes more difficult, and enormously to increase the amount of bootlegging and the menace to safety resulting from the enhanced use of bootleg liquor.

The success of Mr. Butler in the primaries should encourage the organizations engaged in opposing the repeal of this law. They have on their side the logical argument that the state must not set itself in opposition to a national law. The results in the primaries have shown that both the national law and the State Enforcement Act are potent arguments before the people of Massachusetts.

The victory of the prohibition sentiment within the Republican Party lines is but one step. It becomes the inescapable duty of citizens in Massachusetts believing in this reform to continue their opposition to the return of liquor until their votes are cast in the November election—and afterward.

Light for the Light Keepers

DICKENS, in a moment of exuberance, said: "Do all the good you can, in all the ways you can, and to all the people you can." It needs no altruistic sense to appreciate the value of such words. Yet, in uttering them, it is questionable if Dickens hoped for more than that someone might listen. Little did he realize the effect his words would have upon generations to come. It is to these words that much noble work of today may be traced, and it is from them that the benevolent efforts of the American Dickens League have sprung, efforts aimed to ameliorate the onerous conditions imposed upon men in various walks.

Outside of those identified with the league the fact is little known that this organization has been supplying books to lonely lighthouse keepers on isolated coasts, to life-saving stations and to prisons throughout the United States. A better humanitarian work could scarcely be done. The sea, when the tumult rises and the waves beat high upon the rocks, exacts much from those who must watch and warn mariners on the highways of commerce. But at other times it causes them to turn to books for diversion, for entertainment, for knowledge. And even more so do lonely hours have this effect upon the prisoner, whose condition needs no emphasis.

It is to assist such men, and to help to get them the necessary books, that the Dickens League has made its latest appeal. There are many good books which lie gathering dust upon the shelves. There are excellent volumes which the possessor knows he will be unable to open, and for which he has ceased to find a use. These can be made to serve a good purpose. In the hands of the lonely they can prove a fount of joy, an incentive to do better, and a source of much needed information. Here, then, is a good place for unemployed books of the right sort.

Expectations and the League

FOR the eleventh Assembly of the League of Nations, now meeting in Geneva, the agenda include an unusually large number of important items. Many, if not most, of the problems are so difficult and far-reaching that this Assembly can hardly do more than ventilate them a little further. To those familiar with the workings of the international machinery at Geneva, so much will seem to be an immense gain. The danger is, however, that the general public, always impatient of talk not followed by action, will underestimate the steps forward that are taken. It is worth while, therefore, in advance of the event, to emphasize the fact that few definite results are to be looked for from the meeting of the Assembly.

For example, one could hardly expect that the amendments of the League Covenant to bring it into harmony with the Kellogg pact will secure final approval this year. Ratification of the proposals by all states represented in the Council and by a majority of the states represented in the Assembly is necessary. The amendments to "close the gap" in the Covenant, as drafted by the committee last winter, reraise the whole question of "sanctions," which is reargued at Geneva every year. They give new powers to the League Council, and thus invite criticism from two opposite quarters. There are those who are apprehensive that the Council will become too strong. Others, however, are anxious lest the Council, which they would like to see strong, be the recipient of duties beyond its present authority and reputation.

The Financial Assistance Convention, which is designed to aid small states that may be threatened by aggression, seems ready for favorable action. That the acceptance of the convention will make it more likely that its application will not be necessary seems certain. The Convention for Strengthening the Means of Preventing War has not been completed. Here the Assembly can do no more than discuss the varying views brought forward as to what the convention should include. The General Act (for all-inclusive pacific settlement of political as well as legal differences) is in process of ratification.

There should be no impatience if the eleventh Assembly cannot point to any spectacular accomplishments. Eleven years ago the most optimistic believer in the League of Nations would have hesitated to predict that that international organization by the year 1930 could be as well rounded as it now is. The Council of the League has just held its sixtieth session. If such machinery had been in existence in 1914, the history of that fateful year would have been vastly different.

Who Should "See America First"?

AN ENGLISHMAN traveling in the United States has recently expressed astonishment that the satisfactions incidental to such a tour are not better known in Europe. He says:

> It seems to me amazing that no official effort is made to attract visitors to the United States, such as is done by the Syndicats d'Initiative of almost every town which has anything in the least degree of interest to offer tourists in Europe. . . I know of no office either in London, Paris or Berlin where one can obtain reliable information on touring in America, outside of the steamship offices, whose only interest is to get people across the Atlantic and leave them high and dry at the Battery and Broadway.

An important part of this interest, he might also have noted, is to get a large proportion of these people across the Atlantic to Europe before bringing them back to the United States. In spreading information about their local attractions, the Syndicats d'Initiative have a natural ally in the steamship companies.

One may read with pride or melancholy, according to taste, of the "Americanization" of Europe, but in one respect it is far from complete. American attractions for tourists are not being "sold" abroad. Facilities are available in the United States to plan European tours; but not in Europe to plan American tours. American towns have more and more their Syndicats d'Initiative—commonly called chambers of commerce—to advertise their attractions and entice tourists from other parts of the United States. Many interests coöperate to advertise America and entice the citizenry of the United States to tour at home.

Herein is perhaps revealed a historic difference between the younger and older parts of the civilized world. There was touring in Europe before the days of Columbus; the habit of entertaining profitable itinerants is there long established, and the practice of inviting them follows an easy line of least resistance. The United States, on the other hand, developed in a manner that invited emigrants rather than tourists, and the traveler from abroad is still regarded in many places as something of a curiosity. The slogan, "See America First," has had some effect. The tourist exodus to Europe continues, but many persons in the United States are simultaneously seeing America, either first or afterward. But are they not overlooking an opportunity to extend a more urgent invitation to their cousins overseas?

Is the Glass Partition Still There?

THE Business Man glanced indifferently through his mail and, as he expected, failed to find many of those crisp orders for so many thousand gross of this or that. Yes; business was pretty bad, pretty bad. Well, if people wouldn't buy his wares, he couldn't buy other merchants'. He shook his head sadly. Hello! What's this? He drew an oblong folder of nile green from its envelope and opened it. A black bass gorgeously dappled with purple seemed to be darting straight through sea-green water toward four tiny black minnows.

The Business Man took in all the details of the picture: the sheet of celluloid which appeared to be the glass side of an aquarium, the tall eel grass, the realistic air bubbles in the water. Then he wondered why the minnows were depicted so unafraid. To be consistent, they should be darting away from the hungry, open mouth of the bass. He turned back to the first page of the folder for information or explanation, and read:

> A naturalist divided an aquarium with a clear glass partition. He put a lusty bass in one section and minnows in the other. The bass would strike every time a minnow approached the glass partition. After three days of fruitless lunging, which netted him only bruises, he ceased his efforts and subsisted on the food that was dropped in.
>
> Then the naturalist removed the glass partition. The minnows swam all around the bass, but he did not strike at a single one. He was thoroughly sold on the idea that business was bad.
>
> Moral: Take another shot at the glass partition. Maybe it isn't there any more.

A half moment of thoughtfulness and then the business man jerked his telephone toward him decisively. He dialed a number and said, "Hello, Thompson? Well, never mind canceling that order. Put it through. Yes, I said put it through."

Price Cutting in the Power Field

IF THE sponsors of the recently established municipal hydroelectric system in Crisp County, Ga., wished to advance the thesis that a few publicly operated plants in various localities over the United States would bring down the rates of private utility companies by acting as a yardstick for comparison of rates, they could hardly have engineered the argument more effectively than has been done in the recent passages between the Georgia Power Company and the Georgia Public Service Commission.

The county plant set a rate below that of the company. The company countered with a still lower rate for Crisp County, but not for the rest of the territory it serves. The commission ordered the company to extend the reduced rate to all of its lines in the State. The company replied in a federal court injunction petition that such a rate generally would be confiscatory.

This raises the neat question whether a public utility corporation, perhaps of interstate scope, shall be permitted to use its large and widespread resources to undercut, freeze out and discredit municipal ownership in a localized rate war while sustaining itself with the profits of operations elsewhere. A municipal plant must stand or fall on the results of its operation in a single locality. Moves have been made to obtain legislation under which groups or chains of municipalities might bring to public operation the advantages of superpower transmission. While this may be desirable as a matter of technical efficiency, it ought not to be necessary as a matter of financial self-preservation.

To be sure, there is a possibility that a municipality may draw upon its tax or credit resources, even unconsciously through poor accounting, to subsidize a competitive showing of low rates as against privately operated utilities, and this is just as unfair as would be an attempt by a company to freeze out a local plant.

However thoroughly committed the United States may be to the policy of private operation with public regulation, it appears that, until regulatory commissions better prove their adequacy, there will be some scattering examples of public operation for comparison. And the regulatory commissions or courts will have the responsibility of guarding against unfair methods of competition, either by companies or by municipalities.

Is Stock Trading Useless?

FEW philosophers of business get more attention than Henry Ford. For this reason it seems well to inquire just how much the Detroit manufacturer meant by a statement recently credited to him. Mr. Ford is quoted as saying that "you don't create anything when you sell stocks." Many readers to whom the stock market is not exactly an open book very likely will construe this to mean that trading in securities serves no useful purpose.

Granted that speculation may be carried too far, it may also be remembered that stock market trading facilitates the furnishing of capital for enterprises which make large-scale additions to the comfort and well-being of mankind. Without markets where securities can be readily turned into cash, it is doubtful if modern industry could have kept pace with the growing demands upon it. Without such markets the person of average income would have to be courageous indeed to tie up even a comparatively small amount of his accumulations in his country's industries.

There still is an element of opinion that regards the stock market and all that pertains to it as parasitical. A clearer view of the market's function might be gathered, however, by thinking of this market as an employment agency for capital, bringing funds where they are needed to develop new industries, which in turn provide employment for workers and meet the changing needs of consumers.

True, the buyer and seller of stocks do not create anything tangible. Neither does the buyer or seller of real estate, furniture, food, clothing or any other goods, but they add to the usefulness of these things by placing them in hands where they are needed. To the extent to which they do this, they serve. One might say, "You don't create anything when you sell a used car," but probably Mr. Ford would agree that the used car market at least serves a useful purpose.

Editorial Notes

Says the New York Sun: "One way to solve the unemployment problem would be to put all jobless men and women to work building Tom Thumb golf courses throughout the country." A short journey in most any direction will suggest to many that this proposal was adopted some time ago.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," seems to apply to the fact that, due to difficulty in obtaining jobs, hundreds of boys and girls in their early teens have returned to high school this autumn for more education.

By planning to send airplane "cafeterias" to feed wild life in remote sections this winter, the American Game Protective Association reminds us to conduct a free lunch counter for bird friends in our back yards.

The new Argentine Government stands ready to coöperate with the United States and to take part in the Pan-American Union. Revolution becoming evolution?

Shall Europe A Join Europe B?

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

I

FRANCIS DELAISI is a French economic writer of great originality. He is invariably stimulating. We sat together for a short time on a little committee for the exchange of ideas, and I learned to rank him exceedingly high. And now he has written a book—"Les Deux Europes"—which is brimful of thought. To begin to indicate its contents is a difficult task requiring considerable space; yet with some audacity I will venture to sum up his conclusion as follows: Europe, which needs new markets, should look for these markets not in distant lands, but at home.

For there are two Europes; one highly developed on modern industrial lines, the other, chiefly agricultural, altogether undeveloped. The first Europe has reached a certain standard of living; the second Europe falls far below that standard. Educated persons in Europe A and in Europe B have, of course, a common culture; but the contrast between the general conditions in the two parts of Europe is such that one can properly say that they do not enjoy a common civilization.

Dannie Heineman, the great Belgian engineer who is particularly interested in hydroelectric concerns, writes a preface in which he emphasizes the view that there is a progressive Europe and a backward Europe. This does not merely mean an industrial Europe and an agricultural Europe. Nobody would have the agricultural Europe converted into an industrial Europe; but what is needed is that agricultural Europe should learn to produce more efficiently, and should avail itself of up-to-date machinery. It might then take its proper place in the system of international exchanges. It would devote its attention to its own job, and would purchase mostly from industrial Europe the articles of consumption which industrial Europe can supply. At present it is content with homemade articles of a primitive type.

* * *

Such a raising of the level of production and consumption in backward Europe would be to the advantage of its peoples; but also it would be to the advantage of progressive Europe, which is now faced with a tremendous problem. Europe A is highly organized and highly productive; but its very success has brought about an unpleasant situation in which it finds itself without proper outlets. Unemployment exists on an unprecedented scale. Hitherto markets have expanded more or less at the same rate as production, but now potential production has far outrun consumption.

All kinds of remedies are proposed. Most of them consist in encouraging colonial or other overseas trade. It may be that something should be done along these lines; but economic thinkers have been strangely neglectful of the possibilities which lie at their door. M. Delaisi and M. Heineman affirm that Europe should cease to look to remote horizons; they argue that what they are seeking will be found in Europe's return to Europe.

There is an astonishing sharpness in the delimitation of Europe A and Europe B. The frontier, which forms a square in the west, passes by Stockholm, Danzig, Cracow, Budapest, Barcelona, Bilbao, and turning by France runs between England and Ireland and so through Glasgow to Bergen. If you look at the map you will see that included in this square are the southern portion of Scandinavia, a strip of Poland, part of Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia, northern Italy, the extreme north of Spain, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Great Britain. To the east and to the south is Europe B—that is to say, the larger part of the Mediterranean, central European, and Balkanic countries, and of course Russia.

* * *

Europe A is, at any rate relatively speaking, standardized, specialized, and centralized. Its means of communication are elaborate. There is a certain unity even in its language, for 160,000,000 people speak French, German, or English. In Europe B no fewer than twenty languages would be needed to communicate with 160,000,000 inhabitants. In Europe A there is a dense population and many large towns. In Europe B the population is sparse and scattered. Each community in Europe B has its customs and even its costumes. There is a conglomeration of ethnic groups, and except in the larger centers, a primitiveness which may be picturesque, but is, nevertheless, anomalous in the modern world.

It is no exaggeration, therefore, to say that there are two Europes. The distinction lies in the utilization of horsepower or the lack of horsepower. M. Heineman, indeed, thinking in terms of electricity rather than of steam, speaks of kilowatts; but the meaning is the same, and it is more convenient to stick to M. Delaisi's definition of western Europe as an affair of H. P., and of southern and eastern Europe as the absence of H. P.

Nor must it be supposed that the distinction is purely material. H. P. stands for much more than horsepower. It stands for knowledge, credit, and democracy itself—to mention only a few of the results of H. P.

The consequences of H. P. are well worth considering. There have been, broadly speaking, three stages in human labor, and we are now entering on a fourth. There was first slave labor, which lasted through all the ancient civilizations. There was next animal labor; and it is surprising how late was the real utilization of animal labor, for it would appear that the horse collar was perfected only in the tenth century. Then came machine labor, and with the advent of steam the method of reckoning in terms of H. P.

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Immediately human capacities were immensely magnified. This is to be seen even in the matter of population. Germany, for example, has grown from 30,000,000 in 1850 to 65,000,000, and the 65,000,000 live far better than did the 30,000,000. Great Britain trebled its population in 100 years, with each person consuming at least three times as much.

But the demographic figures in themselves may be meaningless. Thus Russia and the United States are not dissimilar, either in respect of territory or population. But one country possesses H. P., and the other, comparatively, does not. The United States has fourteen times more H. P. than Russia, and therefore, economically speaking, the vast hordes of Russians are equivalent to about 13,000,000 Americans. Thus Belgium with its 7,000,000 is economically equal to Poland with its 29,000,000.

It is pointed out that the geological conformation of Europe is such that in the southern and eastern parts, which make up Europe B, there is practically no coal. Spain, Italy, and the Balkans are virtually coalless. Russia, indeed, has coal basins, and the prediction is made that, with American capital, Russia may become a prolongation of Europe A in a generation. England's predominance in the nineteenth century was due to its riches in coal and iron. It also had the necessary capital; and it will be observed that the money markets of Europe are all in Europe A. After England's development came that of France, Belgium, Rhineland, Alsace, Switzerland, Saxony, and Silesia, and from the Pyrenees to the Oder Europe A took shape.

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Knowledge, too, is required for the development of H. P., and knowledge in its modern sense of applying the phenomena of nature to human purposes is new. Greece was philosophical and speculative, Rome was military and administrative, the Roman Catholic Church was concerned with moral and theological problems, the intellectual activity of the Middle Ages was explanatory, the Renaissance took mathematics to be the key to knowledge, and the eighteenth century philosophers reasoned rather than observed.

M. Delaisi takes Lavoisier as the originator of the method of observing, building hypotheses, and experimenting, with a view to tangible results; of abandoning the search for the essence of things and of seeking to transform and utilize them. These statements should not be taken too rigidly; there are no specific dates in the history of human thought and practice; yet this diagrammatic form helps us to understand.

A surprising by-product of the rise of machinery is the institution of popular education. Machines are not to be worked by robots. They call for intelligence. The need for education made itself felt. Now it so happened that Protestant Europe, less dogmatic, more adaptable than Roman Catholic Europe, was roughly the Europe which was industrially favored; and everything, therefore, conspired to give Europe A more schools than Europe B—its religion or rationalism, its economic circumstances, its natural resources.

Modern industry, therefore, carries with it the corollary of modern education as distinct from Byzantine scholasticism or Roman "humanism." It should at once be added that, while physical science was at first regarded as opposed to religion, it is now recognized that it deals only with the transformation and not with the essence of things; it does not deny that there is a power behind the universe; it moves on its own plane.

Industry was to bring other changes which distinguished still more Europe A from Europe B. Among those changes is the institution of democracy.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Letters: Past, Present, Future

THE habits of mankind are for ever changing in the smaller things of life, and one habit that we seem to have discarded is that of pasting into various books various kinds of written and printed things. Few people in our hasty age have the patience and the industry to keep careful personal diaries; fewer still maintain a commonplace book or preserve in neat order the letters of their friends. That may be because their friends write very few letters, having probably other means of expressing their interesting views on politics, philosophy, religion and morals.

But this being so, how will the collectors of letters of the famous fare when the new century is ready for the auction room? Today a letter from Scott, Thackeray or Dickens, declining politely an invitation to dinner, has a market value, it being always probable that the great man gave a flourish to his refusal by adding something profound about the weather or the crops. Tomorrow if such invitations are not answered on the telephone, there will be merely a few lines of typescript to satisfy the collector.

And as for the diffuse and self-revealing correspondence of a more leisured age, it is impossible to imagine a future in which it has a part. At the moment we have undoubtedly sacrificed some of the graces and diminished some of the interests of living by finding no time for these exercises. We do not preserve this material and we do not provide it. We have no time for transmitting random thoughts to paper even if we have any time or capacity for any thought at all. We may suppose, and at all events hope, that future ages will find their own compensations and their own means of restoring the graces and embellishments which we have forgone.—*Morning Post* (London).

"Let's Give It a Trial"

WE HEARD a man say the other day . . . a man whose opinion is invaluable to me because he is so essentially sound . . . that although he personally liked a drink occasionally, he felt this way about prohibition:

"More than anything else," said he, "I dislike the word 'failure.' If we give up prohibition, or the effort to prohibit promiscuous drinking, we simply tell the world that we have failed to give the thing a real trial. We do not know what prohibition will do because we haven't had it. It is all very well to say that a vicious law should be broken, but this is a bad precedent to establish. It says, 'Well, we have failed.' It turns over a regulated world to destructionists, law breakers, murderers and thieves. Personally, I do not want to live in such a world. Neither do I want any part of the power that money brings in the hands of bootleggers, thugs, gangsters and crooks. But if every decent, ordinarily law-abiding man and woman would say, 'Let's give it a trial,' it would mean there would be no customers for the purveyors. It would be giving up a personal whim or appetite for a greater achievement . . . and, after all, can the world go on without personal sacrifice? I think not."

Isn't this rather a fine commitment on the question, whether you agree with him or not?—*Little Acorns.*

Punch's Nonliquor Advertising Pays

COMMENTING on Punch's experience of abstaining from inserting advertisements of alcoholic beverages, the Outlook states that no fewer than "254 new advertisers used the paper last year"; that the revenue was the highest in that journal's history; that the net sales, which constituted a record, showed a notable increase over those of 1928; and it mentions that the Countryman, the Efficiency Magazine, the Observer and the Radio Times are among those periodicals which do not accept advertisements of intoxicants.—*Hamilton* (Scot.) *Advertiser.*

The Governor Who Also Ran

I TOOK a Journey, and I came unto the land of Arkansas. And there I abode certain days. . . . And I sate upon the steps of the big hotel and I was introduced unto several men. And one of those men was introduced to me as Governor. . . . And I sought to know the reason why he was called Governor.

And thus it was told unto me, and whether it be true or not, this is as I heard it.

In Arkansas they think it unseemly that a Democratick Governor should be elected without competition. Therefore do they nominate a Republican as well as a Democrat. And the Democrat getteth the Office, but the Republican is known thereafter as Governor.

Now the more I thought about this method the better I liked it, for it seemed unto me to proceed from a fine sense of Courtesy, that the man who is called upon to set up the Pins for a successful Democrat should come out of the Campaign at the least with a title. And though I have traveled in all the States of this Great and Happy Land, and have heard unsuccessful candidates called by many and varied names, I recall no other so courteous a custom as this of which I was informed when I was an Arkansas traveler.—*Safed the Sage, in The Congregationalist.*